

UNIVERSAL  
LIBRARY

OU\_218758

UNIVERSAL  
LIBRARY



**OSMANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

Call No. 954/ In 39 C      Accession No. G 2443

Autho<sup>r</sup> India, Imperial Record Dep't.

Title Calendar of Persian correspondence v.15

This book should be returned on or before the date last marked below.

---



IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT

CALENDAR  
OF  
PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

BEING LETTERS WHICH PASSED  
BETWEEN SOME OF THE COMPANY'S  
SERVANTS AND INDIAN RULERS  
AND NOTABLES

---

VOL. V, 1776-80

---

CALCUTTA :—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH  
1930



## PREFACE

The present volume deals with the administration of Warren Hastings (1776-80), the previous period (1772-75) having been covered by volume IV. The years under review record a succession of momentous events. Notwithstanding the opposition of the majority of the Councillors in the earlier part of these years Hastings successfully managed to take measures which brought him to triumph and consolidated British dominion in India. In Bengal the friction between the Nawab Nāzim and his *Nāib* severely taxed his efforts at diplomacy, while he was called upon to devote much of his time and energy to affairs in Bomkay where the ill fated policy of that Presidency had involved the English in war with the Mahrattas ; in the south he was confronted with other difficulties but he succeeded in surmounting them by breaking Nizām Ali's confederacy that had aimed at the destruction of the growing power of the East India Company ; the defence of the Carnatic against the invasion of Haidar Ali was also effectually achieved by him.

A. F. M. ABDUL ALI,

*Keeper of the Records of the*

*Government of India.*

IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT,  
CALCUTTA.

11 November 1929,



## ABBREVIATIONS

**CI**—Copy of Issues.  
**CR**—Copy of Receipts.  
**TI**—Translation of Issues.  
**TR**—Translation of Receipts.  
**AI**—Abstract of Issues.  
**AR**—Abstract of Receipts.  
**OR**—Original of Receipts.  
**DI**—Draft of Issues.

---

In the introduction the figures within brackets refer to the serial numbers of the letters in the Calendar.

---

In the Persian Correspondence the dates (in italics) on the margin against receipts are dates on which those letters were received, while those (in Roman) against issues are the dates on which the letters were issued.



## INTRODUCTION

The fifth volume of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence embraces the years 1776-80 of the administration of Warren Hastings. This is a period of fateful crises which were either to make or unmake the fortunes of the English in India. They were the years of the Mahratta war, of Nizām Ali's confederacy of Indian princes against the English and, about the close, of the fierce onslaught of Haidar Ali on the Carnatic. Nor were the difficulties confined to foreign relations ; the blundering Presidency of Bombay, the imbecile and corrupt Government of Madras and, in a lesser degree, the pretensions of young Mubāraku'd-Daulah to rule as the Nawab Nāzīm of Bengal—all called for a vigorous policy and a firm hand. The present volume is the chronicle of stubborn conflicts and of the triumph of the genius, the courage and the well-aimed diplomacy of Warren Hastings to whose care the entire management of the Company's affairs in India had at that time been committed.

But in 1776, the opening year of this volume, Hastings, though he held the rank of Governor-General of Bengal, hardly possessed the necessary authority. He was constantly borne down by the majority of his Councillors who had equal votes with him. He suffered the mortification of seeing all his cherished schemes ruthlessly turned down and measures which he could never countenance being daily carried into effect. On the 25th September however, Col. Monson died and he was at once relieved from the tyranny of the majority. With the exercise of his casting vote he could now control the policy and direct the administration of his Government.

When the majority headed by Philip Francis were in power, special care was taken to reverse two of Hastings' favourite measures. The first measure was the appointment of Mr Middleton as Resident at the Court of Oudh and the other that of Munni Begam and Raja Guru Das as Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah's gurdian and *Diwān* respectively. They had replaced Middleton by John Bristow, had divested Munni Begam of all her authority and had appointed Muhammad Rizā Khān, *Nāib Nāzīm* and *Nāib Diwān* on a salary of Rs 2,40,000 a year. Hastings marked his accession to power by recalling Bristow and reinstating Middleton. He also removed the majority's nominee from the Court of Chait Singh, the Raja of Benares, and appointed Thomas Graham in his stead. He could not, however, with equal readiness undo the work in respect of the household and the administration of the Nawab as it had the support of the Court of Directors. There was however no cause for anxiety, for Mubāraku'd-Daulah was about to come of age and he was already showing impatience under Rizā Khān's tutelage (621, 626, 633). In a letter received on the 12th of February 1778 he wrote to the Governor-General and Council requesting that as he had attained majority he might be allowed to dismiss his *Naib*, Muhammad Rizā Khān, in order to take upon himself the duties of his office. Hastings circulated the letter among the Councillors, and

on the 2nd of March, when Barwell, that faithful adherent of the Governor-General, did not attend the council board owing to an indisposition, Francis moved<sup>1</sup> that the matter be referred to the Court of Directors and that no action be taken on the Nawab's letter by the Bengal Government. The motion was carried. But on the 5th of March<sup>2</sup> when Barwell's vote was available Hastings moved that the previous resolution be rescinded and that the Nawab be permitted to assume the duties of the *Nizāmat*. Francis opposed on the ground that the motion was out of order as it involved a complete reversal of a previous resolution; that it was *ultra vires* because the question was one that should be determined by their superiors, the Court of Directors, that the Nawab was not competent to discharge the responsibility he was now seeking to invest himself with, this was conclusively proved by the fact that only three months ago he had written to the Board (725) requesting the appointment not of himself but of Munnī Begam to take charge of *Nizāmat* affairs. These arguments however were of no avail, the casting vote of Hastings carried the day.

Mubāraku'd-Daulah assumes office.

On assuming authority Mubāraku'd-Daulah dismissed Muhammad Rizā Khān and appointed Raja Guru Das his *Diwān* and Sadrul Haq Khān, the *Dārogā-i-adālat*, his *Nāib*. He increased the annual stipends of Munnī Begam and Babbū Begam who had been receiving Rs 8,000 each (29) by Rs 72,000 and Rs 36,000 respectively (902, 915).

Disorder in the country.

The Nawab soon proved an incompetent ruler. He was interfering constantly with the work of his *Nāib*. The administration of criminal justice broke down under the baneful influence of intrigues, suspicion and jealousy (1066, 1071). Robberies and other crimes were reported from every quarter. Hastings addressed a strong letter to the Nawab (1132) and Munnī Begam (1133) saying that the interference of their dependants had thrown the country into confusion, that this must cease at once and that Sadrul Haq Khān, a man of their own choice, must be given a free hand in the management of the *Faujdārī* affairs. This rebuke bore fruit and the administration began to run smoothly; but a set-back came unexpectedly from another direction. The Court of Directors on being informed of the changes effected strongly disapproved of them and peremptorily ordered the Governor-General to restore Muhammad Rizā Khān to the office from which he had been removed. Thus when Sadrul Haq Khān died on the 28th of November 1779 (1680) Muhammad Rizā Khān in spite of the Nawab's protests (1675-6), was reappointed *Nāib Nāzim* and *Nāib Sūba* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (1678).

Muhammad Rizā Khān reappointed *Nāib Nāzim*.

Tanjore restored to Tuljaji.

In the Madras Presidency dual government proved as disastrous as it had been in Bengal. In September 1773 the Government of Madras had, at the request of Muhammad 'Ali Khān, Nawab of Arcot, conquered Tanjore for him in consideration of certain payments. The Court of Directors not approving of these proceedings suspended the Governor and appointed Lord Pigot with express orders to reinstate the

<sup>1</sup> See Imperial Record Department, *Minutes of the Foreign Department Proceedings*,  
<sup>2</sup> 2 March 1778.

*See I. R. D., op. cit., 5 March 1778.*

imprisoned Raja on his throne. Raja Tuljaji was accordingly restored to the *gaddi* on the 11th of April 1776. The Nawab of Arcot was greatly disappointed at this and wrote to the Governor-General requesting the annulment of the measure, or, if that was beyond his authority, its reference to the Court of Directors for reconsideration. But things had advanced farther than he had dreamed of. The Directors wrote a conciliatory letter to the Raja promising him redress and thanking him for his offering some lands near Devikottai to the Company. The Nawab was mortified beyond measure and protested that such correspondence was of a highly unconstitutional nature. Could a foreign Power write to a subordinate Chief without reference to his Liege Lord? Was Tuljaji competent to grant a piece of land to any one without the Nawab's consent? Could the Raja of Burdwan transfer his *zamindari* to the French? If not, why should such procedure be deemed correct in the Nawab's case (878). Hastings of course could only reply that he would submit these points for the Director's reconsideration.

The Nawab was at this time head over ears in debt (1139). His subsidy to the Company was in arrears. He had many private claims to satisfy. He had given away his revenues in assignments and yet the debts were far from liquidated. This circumstance gave him a plausible argument for the restoration to him of Tanjore. He protested that his liabilities were the same although a rich portion of his assets had been cut off. He had laid out money on Tanjore in making its settlement and in redeeming lands given away by Tuljaji to the Dutch and the French. He had made assignments on the territory to his creditors. He must therefore be either exempted from further payments to the Company or be restored to sovereignty over the country. Hastings directed <sup>1</sup> the Madras Government to collect from the Raja all the money that the Nawab had expended on Tanjore and to secure its revenue from dissipation. Tuljaji, it may be noted, continued to occupy the throne of Tanjore till his death in 1786.

Another ally of the Company—Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah—was equally distressed on account of his financial embarrassments. After the death of his father he had entered into a treaty with the Supreme Council agreeing to cede Benares to the Company, to discharge all the sums of money due to the Company from Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and to pay the princely sum of Rs 2,60,000 a month for the Company's brigade in Oudh. Money was however difficult to find, as his mother, Bahū Begam and his grandmother, Sadru'n-Nisā Begam held between them the entire treasure amassed by Shujā'u'd-Daulah. He accordingly fell in arrears with respect to the Company's subsidy. He obtained 26 *lakhs* of rupees from his mother but only a few months later he applied to her again for money. His application was backed by the recommendation of Mr Bristow, the Resident. This aroused the suspicion of Bahū Begam and she wrote to the Supreme Council for a guarantee that no further demands should be made on her. Accordingly on the 15th of October 1775, a solemn compact was executed

<sup>1</sup> See I. R. D., *Minutes of the Foreign Dept. Proceedings*, 7 April 1777.

between mother and son by which the latter agreed on receiving payment of another 30 *lākhs* not to molest her again in order to gather money from her.

On ascending the *maṣnad* the Nawab had appointed Saiyid Murtaza Khan Mukhtaru'd-Daulah his *Nāib* and had placed the entire management of the administration in his hands. Mukhtaru'd-Daulah however made himself very unpopular by his arrogant demeanour. In December 1775 the Supreme Council induced the Nawab to place his troops under English officers to be trained and disciplined after the European style. The Indian officers who were superseded naturally resented this and believing that the measure was sanctioned through the influence of the *Nāib*, he became a bitter enemy. At the head of the malcontents was Khwaja Basant, a General in the Nawab's army. The Nawab's brother Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khan was also dissatisfied with the new regime (240). He opened communications with Khwaja Basant and after a great deal of negotiation it was settled that Basant should put Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Mukhtaru'd-Daulah out of the way, that Sa'ādat should succeed his brother and Basant should become his Minister of war and finance.<sup>1</sup>

Sa'ādat 'Ali's  
conspiracy  
against the  
Nawab.

Sa'ādat flies  
from  
Lucknow.

He is recon-  
ciled to the  
Nawab.

Mutiny in the  
Nawab's  
troops.

In pursuance of this plan Khwaja Basant one day invited Mukhtaru'd-Daulah to a banquet and had him assassinated. As soon as the news reached Aṣafu'd-Daulah he ordered the Khwaja to be beheaded (143). The plot having failed Sa'ādat fled for safety to Akbarabad and joined Najaf Khan who treated him with marked attention, reassured him and gave him the *pargana* of Bayana for his support, and incited him to seize the country on the other side of the Chambal. A large number of deserters from the Nawab's army and others gathered round him and went to his *pargana* (177); but in a conflict with one of the *zamindār*'s of the *pargana* he sustained a reverse and returned to Akbarabad.<sup>2</sup> The Nawab who was encamped at Etawah returned immediately to his capital, Lucknow; but he was very apprehensive on account of his brother's designs and begged the Governor-General's help in the matter. Sa'ādat on his part did not find any chance of success from an alliance with Najaf Khan and was anxious to be reconciled to his brother. At last through the good offices of the Governor-General and the Resident he returned to Lucknow (656). He preferred however to live in the English territory and, with the consent of the Nawab, was permitted to reside in Monghyr (756).

When the Nawab precipitately returned to Lucknow his troops mutinied against their English commanders and threw the whole of the Doab into utter confusion. They were however suppressed through the help of the English brigade (211). In these occasional disturbances Hastings saw his chance of scoring a diplomatic triumph. As stated before the Nawab had already given the command of his regular troops to English officers. Hastings now proposed to him to separate a brigade consisting of nine battalions of sepoys, three companies of

<sup>1</sup> See Abu Talib, *Tafzihul Ghafilin*, Eng. Trans., W. Hoey, (Allahabad, 1885), pp. 19-23.

<sup>2</sup> See Abu Talib, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

artillery and three regiments of horse from his army establishment and to transfer it to the service, discipline and subordination of the Company. The cost of their upkeep was to be met by the Nawab as before. But they were to be subjected to the authority of the Bengal Government by whom their pay was to be issued, their expenses controlled and their conduct immediately directed. They were however to act solely under the Nawab's order in all their military operations (555). Francis 'conceived it impossible that any Prince could give a voluntary consent to a measure which dethroned him.' The consent came even more readily than the author of the proposal had expected (576). The command of the brigade was given to Col. Leslie (609) and the Nawab assigned extensive *tanbhvâhs* for the maintenance of the establishment.

Col. Hannay was appointed at the head of three battalions of sepoys to collect the revenues from these assignments (717); but he constantly showed a deficit in the collection and received fresh *tanbhvâhs* and more men to work under him. The Supreme Council insisted that the pay of the troops should be paid regularly. The ryots groaned under heavy taxation. At last the Nawab, tired of making supplementary grants, called upon him to produce his accounts. The Colonel failed to do so (1644); the Nawab then resolved to remove him from his office; the Governor-General however backed him (1682) and the Nawab had no alternative but to allow him to continue in service (1739).

During this time Åsafu'd-Daulah's liabilities were multiplying enormously. Col. Hannay represented that the assignments made to the Company did not yield the expected revenue. The Subsidy was in arrears. Besides, the whole *Kharîf* crop of the year 1186 *Farzî* (1778-9 A.D.) was destroyed on account of a severe drought that visited the Nawab's dominion. Thus the Nawab's own revenues also fell off. At this juncture Mr Purling, the Resident, presented to him the estimates of the expenditure during the ensuing financial year, 1779-80. They amounted to Rs 1,36,62,188 inclusive of the arrears. The Nawab explained his distress and pleaded his inability to find assignments for such a big demand (1690). He gave a hint that the English brigade which absorbed so much of his revenues might be dismissed (1679). Hastings firmly told him that the security of his dominion against all aggression depended on the brigade and that if it was withdrawn the Maharrattas would give him no end of trouble, as indeed they had given no peace to his father. He must, therefore, continue to pay (1691).

Accordingly a regiment of 1500 horse and 3 battalions of sepoys that formed his personal attendants were dismissed. The pensions of some of his old servants were stopped, the expenses of his household were reduced and the *jâgîrs* of some of his relatives were partly reduced (1739-40). In this way a sum of Rs 1,06,62,000 was got together (1879); but another 80 *lâkhs* had yet to be found. The Nawab requested that the previous year's arrears might be remitted in order to ease his burden. This was refused. The Nawab was mortified but he knew not what else to do. Thus, straitened in circumstances and devoid of means to better them, he was fast heading for absolute

bankruptcy which ultimately led to the spoliation of the Begams to the disgrace of all concerned.

French intrigue at Poona.

Meanwhile affairs in the Bombay Presidency were steadily assuming dangerous proportions. In 1776 the Treaty of Purandhar was concluded between the English and the Mahrattas establishing peace between the two governments; neither party, however, observed it and each accused the other of breach of faith. In March 1777 there arrived at Chaul a party of Frenchmen with Mons. St Lubin at their head. They proceeded to Poona, arriving there in May. St Lubin declared himself an Ambassador from the King of France and was received in that character by Nana Farnavis, the Prime Minister of the infant Peshwa. Nana entered into a secret engagement with him by which the latter agreed, in return for certain trade and territorial concessions to bring out to India a body of French soldiers and a supply of stores and ammunitions to be employed in a war against the English (982,1033). This news caused great alarm both in Bombay and in Calcutta. Hastings knew that the French could not attack Bengal with any prospect of advantage. He had proudly declared that 'the English had nothing to fear from the exertions of a nation who had no sure footing in India and who must transport every soldier that they were to bring into the field from a distant country across a wide ocean' (815). What they did fear was lest 'they should form an alliance with the Mahrattas and attack the English territory from the westward' (828). Against this contingency it was decided to reinforce the Bombay Presidency by six battalions of sepoys, a proportion of artillery and a body of cavalry from Bengal. The command of the detachment was given to Col. Leslie who was instructed to proceed overland through Berar to Bombay.

Reinforcement ordered to Bombay.

The Maharatta Government was at this time divided into two *Poona Durbar* factions. One, headed by Nana Farnavis, was in power administering the state in the name of the young Peshwa. The other party with Moraba Farnavis at its head wished to instal the Peshwa's uncle, Raghunath Rao, in full sovereignty at Poona. In March 1778 the latter party applied to the Bombay Government for help in carrying out their design. Both the Government of Bengal and the Court of Directors favoured Raghunath; and the proposal was readily accepted. It was settled among the Ministers that Raghunath should be Regent with Nana Farnavis as his coadjutor and that Moraba should be the Minister of Finance (984). Raghunath accordingly advanced towards Poona (920). Nana Farnavis pretending acquiescence to the new arrangements retired to Purandhar; but the triumph of Moraba was short-lived. Nana's adherents Hari Pant Phadke and Mahadaji Sindhia, who were engaged in the far south fighting Haidar, came immediately to his rescue. On the 12th of July they seized Moraba and his friends and confined them in the fort of Purandhar<sup>1</sup> (1176).

Bombay Government's expedition against Poona.

The Government of Bombay had not as yet made any preparations when the news of this sudden revolution reached them. They were resolved to carry their pet project into execution. They sent an order

<sup>1</sup> Ahmadnagar, according to Grant Duff.

to the commander of the Bengal detachment asking him to expedite his march but they did not await his arrival. On the 22nd of November they sent out an expedition towards Borghat; but before setting out they expressly engaged with Raghunath to help him only to obtain the Regency which was to be yielded up as soon as the Peshwa attained majority. Proclamations to this effect were issued to the different chiefs and the inhabitants of the Poona District (1422). Raghunath accompanied the English forces.

From the outset the expedition was marred by grave errors of leadership. The command of the army was vested in a committee of three. Nothing like a consistent plan of action seems to have been formed. The forces seemed to be devoid of all energy and moved at a snail's pace. The result was that the Mahratta Ministers were forewarned. They settled their personal differences and presented a united front to the English. When the latter army arrived at the village of Talegaon the Mahrattas completely surrounded them. Hardly was the battle fought when the English Commander losing courage gave orders for a secret retreat. This movement did not pass unobserved. The Mahratta cavalry fell upon the rear and inflicted heavy losses. Peace negotiations were at once opened. A convention was executed at the village of Wargaon. The English agreed to cede all their territorial acquisitions since 1772, to give two hostages, to surrender Raghunath to his enemies and to countermand the reinforcement that was coming to their aid from Bengal (1376, 1461). Raghunath surrendered to Sindhia and agreed to retire with a pension to Jhansi (1449), though he did not keep his word (1550).

Hastings disavowed the convention as soon as he heard of it. He however offered to renew the Treaty of Purandhar with slight modifications through Col. Goddard, who was proceeding towards Surat with the Bengal detachment (1432). It may be mentioned here that Col. Leslie who was first entrusted with the command of this detachment failed to show that alacrity and tact which were expected of him. As soon as he entered Bundelkhand he met with some opposition at Kalpi while crossing the Jumna (946). He however occupied the place and proceeded on his journey. On the way he began to interfere in the domestic affairs of the different Rajas (1037). He went so far as to make treaties of alliance with them (1114-15, 1162-3). Thus by direct infringement of positive instruction he lost valuable time without any adequate advantage to counterbalance it. He was removed from the command which was made over to Col. Goddard (1157), and letters were written to the Rajas of Bundelkhand disavowing the acts of Col. Leslie and declaring his treaties invalid (1150-1). Col. Goddard admirably led his forces through Bhilsa and Bhopal to Hoshangabad. Here he stayed for a few weeks awaiting some communications from Mudhoji Bhonsla. When he received orders from Bombay to hasten to their aid in the expedition which they had sent to Borghat he started for that Presidency about the 26th of January 1779 and, in less than a month, arrived at Surat. In consultation with the Bombay authorities he entered into an alliance with Fath Singh Gaikwar (1721) and captured practically the whole of Gujarat including Ahmadabad (1954-5). A diversion was created by

The expedi-  
tion mis-  
managed.

Convention  
of Wargaon.

Exploits of  
Col. Goddard.

starting hostilities in the Konkan where the English gained brilliant successes (1706), and in Malwa where in conjunction with the Rana of Gohad the impregnable fortress of Gwalior was taken (1985). The forces of Sindhia and Hukkar followed the movements of Goddard's army but except for one or two occasions never came to close quarters for decisive action. Everywhere there were indications of a happy conclusion of the war. In spite of the unwarranted conduct of Col. Leslie, the surrender of the English army at Wargaon and the lukewarmness of Mudhoji, Hastings would yet have enjoyed the triumph of concluding the Mahratta War on his own terms. Unluckily, however, the Madras Government chose this very moment to provoke the hostility of Nizām Ali and Haidar Ali. On the very eve of reaping the reward of his success Hastings found himself suddenly called upon to engage in a new struggle, not for the aggrandisement of British empire in India, but for its very existence.<sup>1</sup>

In 1780 Haidar Ali invaded the Carnatic and in one sweep completely overwhelmed the Madras Presidency. Hastings thought it imperative to come to an accommodation with the Mahrattas and to devote all his energy and resources to the suppression of one formidable enemy. Accordingly the articles of a treaty were duly drawn up and executed on the part of the Bengal Government and three copies of the same were sent to Mabaraja Mudhoji Bhonsla with the request that he should seal and sign them in the capacity of a mediator and guarantor and forward them to Poona for the Peshwa's ratification (2025). The proposed treaty stipulated that the English should restore to the Peshwa all the acquisitions which they had made during the war, except those that were made over to Fath Sing Gaikwar and the Rana of Gohad. Mudhoji declined to intervene (2072) because he had received early news of the disaster that befell the English army in the Carnatic and conceived that the English were not likely to recover from the effect of the blow received so close on the discomfiture at Talegaon.<sup>2</sup> The war dragged on till 1782 when the Treaty of Salbye re-established peaceful relations between the belligerents.

Hastings' negotiations with Mudhoji

Proposal of an offensive and defensive alliance.

The mention of Mudhoji's refusal to mediate between the English and the Mahrattas has anticipated an account of his relationship with the English. When Hastings resolved to send the Bengal detachment to Bombay the regions through which it was to proceed were unexplored by the English. It was necessary therefore to cultivate friendship with some rulers of those parts. Beniram, Mudhoji's *vakil* at Calcutta, assured Hastings that he could rely on his Master for such an alliance. He even urged without a formal reference to his Master that the forces might proceed through Berar, rather than any other province. Hastings who had long wished to form an alliance with the Bhonslas now felt that the opportune moment had arrived for carrying the project into execution. Two advantages were offered to Mudhoji.<sup>3</sup> The first was the co-operation of the English forces to establish and uphold

<sup>1</sup> See Rev. G. R. Gleig, *Memoirs of Warren Hastings*, (London, 1841), Vol. II, pp. 227-34.

<sup>2</sup> See Grant Duff, *A History of the Mahrattas* (Calcutta, 1912), Vol. II, pp. 433-4.

<sup>3</sup> See I. R. D. Minutes of the Foreign Department Proceedings, 9 July 1778.

him as the Raja of Satara, or in other words, the Raja of all the Mahrattas. He was to be induced to put in a claim to the *gaddi* on the ground of his being a descendant of Sivaji, the founder of the *Raj*, as the last occupant of the throne had died in December 1777 without leaving a male issue. The second advantage was assistance of a like nature in recovering such of his possessions as had been wrested from him by Nizam Ali. In the event of the offer being accepted the English could depend upon a powerful barrier on their frontier and an alliance that would give them a permanent and strong influence on the affairs of the Mahrattas and would thus dissipate all the designs of the French on the western coast. Mr Alexander Elliot was accordingly deputed to negotiate a treaty on this basis (1008). Col. Leslie was directed to halt with his forces in Berar till the result of the mission was known. Mr Elliot left for Nagpur on the 20th of July (1015) but unfortunately he died on the 12th of September at Sarangarh<sup>1</sup> while still on his way. The embassy was therefore transferred to Col. Goddard who was shortly expected to reach Berar (1208).

At Hoshangabad Col. Goddard crossed the Narbada and entered Mudhoji into the Bhonsla's dominion. Here he was accorded a warm reception <sup>Mudhoji</sup> vacillates, and liberally supplied with provisions, fodder and other necessaries by Lala Jadh Rāy, an officer on the part of Mudhoji. As his instructions were to take no steps without consulting the Maharaja and obtaining his concurrence the Colonel stayed with his army on the bank of the Narbada and sent Lieut. Watherston to Nagpur in order to ascertain his sentiments. Mudhoji entered warmly into the proposals of Hastings but when pressed to launch an immediate offensive he pleaded that the time was not opportune (1328). The fact was that he was afraid of Nizām Ali and Nana Farnavis who were in close alliance just then and who were already incensed at the reception given by the Bhonsla to Col. Goddard. He, however, suggested that the Colonel might usefully employ himself in reducing Mandla in conjunction with the Bhonsla's forces (1382). In the meantime he would send Beniram Pandit with his own proposals to Calcutta for the Governor-General's approval. These however were nothing better than the rejection of Hastings' plan (1423). The Governor-General's disappointment was great, for he had built great hopes on this alliance.

After the reversal of the English troops at Telegaon, Mudhoji grew <sup>His alter-</sup> native plan. more and more reluctant to enter into the kind of alliance that Hastings had proposed. For the success of that design it was necessary that he should openly break away from his old allies, throw in his lot with the English and put everything to the hazard of war. He shrank from taking such a momentous decision. Yet the offer of English military aid had awakened his ambition. He could not reject the instrument by which it could be achieved. A weak alternative suggested itself to him. He would reconcile the English with the Poona Ministers. A triple alliance could then be formed and employed in carrying out his schemes of conquest.

<sup>1</sup> See I. R. D. *Public Original Consultations*, 19 October 1778, no 13.

Mudhoji declines to mediate between the English and the Mahrattas.

Accordingly when Col. Goddard was commissioned to renew the Treaty of Purandhar Mudhoji sent Devakar Pandit to Poona to offer his mediation (1596); but the negotiations fell through (1715). When Haidar attacked the Carnatic, Hastings requested the Maharaja to bring about an understanding with the Poona Government (1922). Mudhoji, in reply, suggested terms that could not be acceded to by the Governor-General and his Council (1993-5). Then it was that a duly ratified treaty was forwarded to him for his confirmation with the result already stated.

Nizām 'Ali annoyed at the English policy in the Deccan.

Hastings' negotiations with Mudhoji naturally aroused the suspicions of Nawab Nizām 'Ali, the Ruler of Hyderabad. He was already annoyed at the support given by the Bombay Government to Raghunath, his enemy. He did not fail to see that Mudhoji would surely utilise his alliance with the English to wrest back from the Nawab that portion of his territory which was now in his hands. He however preferred to wait and see what turn the situation of affairs should take.

He is offended at the cession of Guntur to the English.

In July 1778 the Madras Presidency anticipating the war with the French desired Basalat Jang, the *Jāgīrdār* of Guntur, to dismiss his French troops, to cede Guntur to the English for a fixed rent and to receive English battalions for the defence of his territory. Basalat Jang who was at this time threatened with an attack by Haidar 'Ali agreed to the proposal and on the 27th of January 1779 a formal treaty was concluded to that effect. This procedure offended Nizām 'Ali who maintained that the English had no right to negotiate with one of his *jāgīrdārs* over his head. He immediately wrote to Basalat Jang forbidding him to cede Guntur to the English and recommending that as he had already received a formal application from Haidar 'Ali (1611) he should make it over to him (1612). When the Madras Presidency learned of the unfriendly attitude of Nizām 'Ali they deputed Mr Holland on the 6th of April 1779 to go to his Court in order to remove misunderstandings from his mind. The Nawab was not pacified, as they had committed another act of great imprudence. They requested him for a remission of the annual tribute of 5 *lākhs* which they had agreed to pay him in respect of the Northern Circars. This was adding insult to injury. Nizām 'Ali was exasperated at their growing presumption and thought it was a part of the scheme deliberately planned to engage him in war. He contemptuously rejected their demand and declared that he would fight them, if need be, in order to preserve his rights (1681).

Nizām 'Ali enraged at the request for the remission of tribute.

His confederacy against the English.

\* This was no idle threat. The Nawab was at this time actually engaged in forming a confederacy of Indian princes against the English embracing the Peshwa, Mudhoji Bhonsla and Haidar 'Ali. The plan they had settled was that Sindhia and Hulkar were to continue on behalf of the Peshwa, to engage Col. Goddard in Gujarat; Haidar 'Ali was to attack the Carnatic; Mudhoji Bengal and Nizām 'Ali the Northern Circars.

He is placated by Hastings.

When Mr Holland communicated Nizām 'Ali's threats to the Governor-General he at once grasped the situation. He was distressed that the Madras Presidency should have so bungled affairs at such a

critical time. He hastened to make peace with the Nawab. He suspended Holland's commission and assured the Nawab that the Madras Government never intended to break with him nor to stop the tribute which was his by rights of treaty (1858). Orders were given for the restoration of Guntur to Basalat Jang (1910). Every assurance was given to the Nawab that the tribute, both arrear and current, would be paid to him (1992, 2060). By these means Hastings succeeded in detaching the principal party from a league which threatened the very existence of the English in India.

Before Nizām 'Ali was fully placated he and Nana Farnavis had persistently urged Mudhoji Bhonsla to carry out his part of the programme by attacking Bengal. That Ruler although he declined the offensive alliance with Hastings did not turn wholly unfriendly to the English. He erred on the side of extreme caution. But his hesitation to declare openly in favour of the English involved him in embarrassments. While he professed friendship with the Peshwa and Nizām 'Ali he could not refuse to join them in expelling the common enemy ; yet to send an army to Bengal was unthinkable. He feigned compliance with the wishes of the confederacy, and assembled an army of 35,000 cavalry ; but he deliberately exhausted as much time as he could in making his preparations. He then secretly instructed Chimnaji whom he appointed the Commander of the expedition to proceed with 30,000 cavalry towards Sambalpur at a very leisurely pace.

In October 1779 the troops marched from Nagpur and proceeding strictly according to their instructions, were seven months in reaching Cuttack (1956). The presence of the Mahratta cavalry on the very border of Bengal caused uneasiness in the Supreme Council. Hastings asked Mudhoji to withdraw the army to Berar. It was represented, however, that the troops were in a broken and distressed state and were besides short of ration and money. In October 1780 Hastings therefore secretly paid 3 *lakhs* to Chimnaji for their relief and in March following another sum of 13 *lakhs* was handed to him in acknowledgement of the past and seasonable instances afforded of the friendship of the Berar Government.<sup>1</sup> A loan of another 10 *lakhs* was at the same time advanced. By these means Hastings secured the withdrawal of the army from the borders of Bengal.

The only member of the confederacy who could not or would not be appeased was Haidar 'Ali. We have seen how Sindhia and Hukkar were defeated in Gujarat, how by the cession of Guntur Nizām 'Ali was induced to give up his designs and lastly how Mudhoji's army was bought off. Haidar was now left to fight his battles alone.

The causes that excited the hostility of Haidar were many. By the treaty of 1769 he was to receive military aid from the English in time of need. But when the very next year the Mahrattas attacked him and he applied for their assistance it was not forthcoming (1857). Several times after this the Mahrattas courted his alliance but he rejected their overtures firstly because he was making extensive conquests at their expense and secondly because he preferred a strong alliance with the English.

<sup>1</sup> See I. R. D. Minutes of the Forester Dent Proceedings. 29 March 1781.

He several times opened negotiations with them but every time the Madras Government chose to ignore them. This had the effect of driving him into the arms of the French (1418).

Mahe  
captured by  
the English.

When in 1778 war broke out between England and France the English besieged Pondicherry which fell in a short time. The Madras Council resolved to follow up the victory by an expedition to Mahe, the last of the French possessions in the south. Haidar did not come to the help of his French allies at Pondicherry as he was engaged in the siege of Chitaldroog (1807). Immediately on learning the intentions of the Madras Government he warned them against the consequences and declared that if the English persisted in their resolve 'he would not only devastate the whole country from Tinnevelly to Madras but would wipe out the very existence of the English nation' (1416). No heed was, however, paid to his remonstrances. Mahe was invested and taken. Haidar joined the confederacy of Nizām 'Ali as soon as it was projected.

Cession of  
Guntur to the  
English.

Sir Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madras, thought Haidar could yet be reconciled. In June 1779 he sent a Danish missionary, Swartz, to treat with him. The Bengal Government also showed their anxiety to befriend him (1806). The mission, however, proved fruitless. The Madras Government now gave him another cause of dissatisfaction by inducing Basalat Jang to cede Guntur to them and to receive English forces into Adoni which was threatened with an attack by Haidar. Mahe was useful to the latter as the port through which he received his supply of arms and ammunition; Guntur was so situated as to break the continuity of his new conquests. Both were now in the hands of the English.

Hastings tries  
to reconcile  
Haidar.

War declared,

The Madras Presidency now anticipated that this accumulation of offences would sooner or later explode. They, therefore, proposed to take the offensive and attack Seringapatam and thus save the Carnatic from the effects of an invasion by Haidar.<sup>1</sup> But Hastings saw 'nothing hostile in his (Haidar's) conduct and thought he had no reason to deviate from his plans of making conquests of Mahratta lands by taking advantage of the diversion created by the English army.<sup>2</sup>' He wrote to Haidar a gentle, conciliatory and persuasive letter assuring him of the friendship of the English (1748). In this instance, however, Hastings was profoundly mistaken in his reading of the situation. This is clearly proved by the contempt and insult with which Haidar treated Mr Gray, the Agent of the Madras Government, who had been deputed to treat with him (1857). Hastings himself was told in reply that he (Haidar) had lost all faith in the word of the English and the Governor-General might act as he pleased (1941). In June 1780 Haidar 'Ali moved from Seringapatam, his capital, and descended on the Carnatic plain with a large force. As soon as the news of his invasion was received in Calcutta, General Sir Eyre Coote was despatched by sea to Madras in order to take the field against him (2034).

<sup>1</sup> See I. R. D., *Minutes of the Foreign Dept. Proceedings*, 10 August 1778.

<sup>2</sup> See I. R. D., *op. cit.*, 6 December 1779.

<sup>3</sup> See I. R. D., *op. cit.*, 20 December 1779.

This war continued for four years and was concluded by the Treaty of Mangalore on the 11th of March 1784.

Of the administrative measures of Warren Hastings during the period under review mention may here be made of his abolition of the Mint at Mint at Murshidabad, and centralising the issue of coins at Calcutta Calcutta. (519). Another act of even greater importance was his scrutiny into the working of the Supreme Court. He asked Muhammad Riza Khan to prepare and submit to him statistics, embodying certain particulars, of the lawsuits instituted in the Court since October 1775 Conflict between the Supreme Court and the executive. whether against the *Nizāmat* and *Faujdārī* officers or the inhabitants of Murshidabad, he enquired from him if the Court had interfered with the administration of criminal justice entrusted to him (1783). The powers of the Court were ill-defined in the statute and this gave rise to various abuses. Complaints were pouring in against the high-handed manner in which the Court sought to extend its authority and jurisdiction over the people. It even threatened to subvert the very basis of Government. The *Zamīndār* who collected the revenue and the *Faujdār* who administered criminal justice were alike liable to be called away from their stations to answer flimsy charges brought against them by their enemies (659, 1154, 1367, etc.). The result was that all the work of the revenue collection and that of the *Faujdārī* used to be totally dislocated, allowing a clear harvest time to the forces of disorder.

On the 3rd of July 1780 Muhammad Riza Khan submitted his report containing an account of nine cases with which the Supreme Court had had to deal (1932). From a perusal of these it is clear that justice as administered by the Court was costly, tortuous and tardy besides being a menace to the very existence of the Government. Hastings proposed to place a share of the responsibility of civil government on the shoulders of Sir Elijah Impey, the Chief Justice, in order to induce him and his colleagues to use greater restraint in the exercise of their powers. Accordingly about the end of October he offered him the office of the Judge of the *Sadr Diwāni 'Adālat*, a Court of Appeal, which was constituted in 1773 but had never yet functioned. The office carried a salary of 60,000 *sikka* rupees per annum besides what he was receiving as Chief Justice. Sir Elijah was recalled in 1782 for having accepted the offer.<sup>1</sup>

The present volume has unearthed among others several interesting documents throwing light on the last days of two of the most prominent figures of the eighteenth century. These are Nawab Mir Muhammad Qāsim 'Ali Khan, the Nawab Nāzim of Bengal (1760-3 A. D.) and Ghāzi'u'd-Din, *Vazīr* of Ahmad Shah (1748-54 A. D.) and Alamgir II (1754-9 A. D.), the Emperors of Delhi. In 1776 Mir Qāsim was wandering about in search of a place of refuge. For twelve years he had been an exile from Bengal and was tired of a vagrant life. His thoughts were now not so much for his own self as for his dear children whom he wanted to see settled in life. In June 1776 he wrote to Hastings seeking English protection (82). Not receiving a reply he petitioned the Emperor, Shah 'Alam, to give him shelter (265). Failing here, he turned again to Hastings praying for

<sup>1</sup> See J. Mill, *The History of British India* (London, 1840), Vol. IV, pp. 346-55.

forgiveness, explaining how sheer misunderstanding had created an estrangement between him and the English (1758). Finally we learn that he died of dropsy at Shahjahanabad on the 7th of June 1777 (1278).

(2) Ghāzi'u'd-Din. Ghāzi'u'd-Din, the eldest son of Nizāmul-Mulk of Hyderabad, was the Minister of the Emperor Ahmad Shah. In 1757 he deposed the Emperor and became the *Vazir* of Alamgir II who then ascended the throne. Two years later he murdered his new Master and fled from Delhi. After extensive wanderings he settled at Saugor disguised as a Borah fakir. When he heard that the Bengal Government were sending a reinforcement to Bombay he imagined that the occasion might be utilised to retrieve his lost fortunes. He offered to join the English army in all its expeditions and to do anything required of him, if he was installed on the *masnad* at Hyderabad in the place of his brother Nizām 'Ali (1659-60). The offer he made was politely declined (1399). In 1779 he went to Surat with a view to joining the English army under Col. Goddard. Here his identity was discovered and as both Nizām 'Ali and Shah 'Alam had proclaimed rewards for the seizure of his person he was kept under close surveillance until the arrival of Col. Goddard (1698). The English not having any political use for him he was despatched to Mecca. It is believed that he returned to India and died shortly after in obscurity.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> See Muhammad Zakaullah, *Tarikh-i-Hindustan*, Muhammadan period (Delhi, 1898), Vol. IX, p. 310.

## E R R A T A

---

Letters 31 & 73, line 1, *for Muhammad Rizā Khān* read Nawab of Farrukh-abad.

Letter 81, line 6, *for Aix-la-Chapelle* read Paris.

„ 178, „ 2, *for Bishnunath* read Bishunath.

„ 211, „ 7, *for uuruly* read unruly.

„ 226, „ 6, *for injunctions* read injunctions.

„ 238, „ 1, *after 238. add* From.

„ 265, „ 11, *for shew* read show.

„ 359, „ 2, *for Peshawa* read Peshwa.

„ 386, „ 1, *for Covernor* read Governor.

„ 396, „ 3, *for Āṣafu'd-Dualah* read Āṣafu'd-Daulah.

„ 401, „ 1, *for recapitulutes* read recapitulates.

„ 403, „ 29, *for consequunce* read consequence.

„ 407, p. 65, line 1, *for ome* read come.

„ 407, line 15, *for contiue* read continue.

„ 418, „ 7, *for Daulut* read Daulat.

„ 429, „ 2, *after Nawab add* Mubāraku'd-Daulah.

„ 450, „ 2, *for saye* read says.

„ 511, „ 1, *for Husain* read Hasan.

„ 551, „ 5, *for Bhoosna* read Bhushna.

„ 558, „ 16, *for charater* read character.

„ 561, „ 1, *for Nawal* read Nawab.

Letters 567 & 568, lines 31 & 18, *for Stibbart* read Stibbert.

Letter 568, line 4, *after because* add of.

„ 583, „ 2, *for fabour* read favour.

„ 585, „ 4, *for insult* read insult.

„ 607, „ 2, *after letter* delete from.

„ „ „ 8, *for conneted* read connected.

Letters 631 & 640, lines 26 & 5, *for desirious* read desirous.

Letter 649, line 10, *for at* read that.

„ 650, „ 4, *for Bombay* read Surat.

„ 665, „ 12, *for its* read their.

„ 672, „ 2, *for Sayid* read Saiyid.

„ 675, „ 3, *for Stibbart* read Stibbert.

„ 694, „ 47, *for Bellecome* read Bellecombs.

Letter 725, line 2, *for that read than.*  
 „ 738, „ 2, *for adherance read adherence.*  
 „ 756, „ 6, *for neighbourhood read neighbourhood.*  
 „ 767, „ 4, *for complimentary read complimentary.*  
 „ 832, „ 1, *after 832. add To.*  
 „ 834, „ 36, *for their read there.*  
 „ 852, „ 1, *for Moharaja read Maharaja.*  
 „ 858, „ 15, *for favourites read favourites.*  
 „ 865, „ 1, *for Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah read Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah.*  
 „ 896, „ 1, *for Maharaji Mudhoja read Maharaja Mudhoji.*  
 „ 920, „ 5, *for Zabitah read Sabit.*  
 „ 921, „ 17, *for provod read proved.*  
 „ 923, „ 5, *for Mursidabad read Murshidabad.*  
 „ 923, „ 8, *for elequent read eloquent.*  
 „ 924, p. 154, line 22, *for as under read asunder.*  
 „ 939, line 3, *for confident read confidant.*  
 „ 942, „ 5, *for conscientously read conscientiously.*  
 „ 953, p. 164, line 20, *for seige read siege.*  
 „ 955, line 12, *for ariticles read articles.*  
 „ 981, „ 32, *for became read become.*  
 „ 991, p. 176, line 11, *for imformed read informed.*  
 „ 991, „ „ 14, *for French read French.*  
 „ 992, line 5, *for all read will.*  
 „ 1008, „ 9, *for conductive read conducive.*  
 „ 1029, „ 12, *for assassin read assassin.*  
 „ 1033, „ 15, *for vigourous read vigorous.*  
 „ 1037, p. 187, line 80, *for without read without.*  
 „ 1037, „ „ 43, *for ulmolested read unmolested.*  
 „ 1037, p. 188, „ 51, *for Sarnet read Srinath.*  
 „ 1088, line 15, *for lead read led.*  
 „ 1093, „ 10, *for discharged read discharge.*  
 „ 1099, p. 205, line 5, *for propogate read propagate.*  
 „ 1099, „ „ 7, *for Elliot read Elliot.*  
 „ 1104, line, 3, *for Shajā'u'd-Daulah read Shujā'u'd-Daulah.*  
 „ 1110, „ 2, *for Udwant Chant read Udey Chand.*  
 „ „ „ 6, *for Goa read God.*  
 „ 1113, „ 9, *for Ellot read Elliot.*  
 „ 1120, „ 2, *for pettion read petition.*  
 „ 1120, „ 11, *for Qāsim's read Qāsim's.*

Letter 1142, line 1, *for esame effect read same effect.*

- „ 1147, „ 3, *for producc read produce.*
- „ 1149, „ 4, *for chois read choice.*
- „ 1152, „ 1, *for acknowledes read acknowledges.*
- „ 1164, „ 4, *for Nuniru'd-Daulah read Muniru'd-Daulah.*
- „ 1164, „ 11, *for Young of Murshidabad read Lane of Azimabad.*
- „ 1178, lines 3 and 4, *for I and i read It and it.*
- „ 1179, line 6, *for lent read lend.*
- „ 1254, „ 1, *for Hasan Rizān read Hasan Rizā.*
- „ 1258, „ 6, *for absconders read absconders.*
- „ 1285, „ 7, *for magagines read magazines.*
- „ 1316, p. 268, line 14, *for advanturers read adventurers.*
- „ 1316, „ 28, *for persuit read pursuit.*

Letters 1363 and 1365, lines 17, 25 and 6, *for Pearse read Peiarce.*

Letter 1376, p. 290, line 48, *for strategem read stratagem.*

- „ 1376, „ 291, „ 39, *for enternchements read entrenchments.*
- „ 1380, line 6, *for reconciliation read reconciliation.*
- „ 1382, „ 30, *for Request read Requests.*
- „ 1384, „ 11, *for apperance read appearance.*
- „ 1389, „ 4, *for unncessary read unnecessary.*
- „ 1393, „ 6, *for ask read asks.*
- „ 1416, „ 16, *for cannons read cannon.*
- „ 1418, „ 2, *for Aii read Ali.*
- „ 1418, „ 10, *for bean read been.*
- „ 1419, p. 311, line 24, *for therefore read therefore.*
- „ 1423, line 1, *for Muharaja read Maharaja.*
- „ 1434, „ 3, *for Raman read Rama.*
- „ 1442, p. 318, line 12, *for determind read determined.*
- „ 1449, „ 3?2, „ 29, *for Dada read Patel.*
- „ 1456, line 13, *for proverty read poverty.*
- „ 1484, „ 4, *for seige read siege.*
- „ 1490, „ 1, *for Middleten read Middleton.*
- „ 1519, „ 4, *for Anandai read Anandi.*
- „ 1582, „ 3, *for mony read money.*
- „ 1586, „ 5, *for 'Armala read 'Amala.*
- „ 1598, „ 9, *for Hosangabad read Hoshangabad.*
- „ „, p. 361, line 20, *for Offiers read Officers.*
- „ 1607, line 34, *for Hakim read Halim.*
- „ 1619, „ 5, *for advises ... sings read advices ... signs.*
- „ 1632, „ 9, *for te read to.*

Letter 1684, line 7, for Galligan read Killican.

- ,, 1686, „ 4, for maāhls read mahāls.
- ,, 1643, „ 3, for on read of.
- ,, 1644, „ 7, after done add to.
- ,, 1648, „ 4, for simillar read similar.
- ,, 1659, „ 3, for Sābit Jang read Saif Jang.
- ,, 1683, „ 2, for unmindrul read unmindful.
- ,, 1682, „ 15, for the read the.
- ,, 1686, „ 4, after allowed add to.
- ,, 1686, „ 18, for politital read political.
- ,, 1686, „ 19, for Salsette read Salsette.
- ,, 1706, p. 399, line 6, for despached read despatched.
- ,, 1749, „ 412, „ 28, for of read in.
- ,, 1757, line 3, for unforseen read unforeseen.
- ,, 1772, „ 6, for greet read great.
- ,, 1845, „ 6, for 4, AR read AR 4.
- ,, 1857, „ 6, for govern r ip read governorship.
- ,, 1859, „ 2, for Mubāaruku'd-Daulah read Mubāraku'd-Daulah.
- ,, 1873, „ 5, for The read They.
- ,, 1924, p. 459, line 9, after settlement add of.
- ,, 1985, line 2, for Bhusna read Bhushna.
- ,, 1942, footnote, for olume read volume.
- ,, 1951, line 11, after any add way.
- ,, 1954, p. 475, line 18, for Torin read Turing.
- ,, 1977, line 27, for heve read have.
- ,, 1978, „ 18, for still read till.
- ,, 1981, „ 3, for Dr Walsh read Dr Walters.
- ,, 1995, p. 488, line 10, for Gaik wa read Gaikwar.
- ,, „ „ „ 18, for suspened read suspend.
- ,, 1996, line 9, for Cockrell read Cockerell.
- ,, 2010, „ 1, for Commands read Commends.
- ,, 2087, „ 1, for Baālājī read Bālājī.
- ,, 2041, „ 7, for the paid read they paid.
- ,, 2049, „ 3, for Nawab read Mirza.
- ,, 2060, „ 18, for infomed read informed.
- ,, 2061, „ 4, for Sheo Das read Bishan Das.

## PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

1776

Jan. 1. 1. From Bālājī Pandit. Approves of the Governor-General's proposal to send Col. Upton to Poona in order to conclude a peace. (A R 3, p. 89.)

Jan. 1. 2. From Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan Peshwa. Sets forth his wish of establishing peace with the Company and refers to his ministers and requests answer to his former letters upon this subject. (A R 3, p. 94.)

Jan. 1. 3. From Sakharām Pandit. Expresses great satisfaction at Col. Upton's deputation at Poona to conclude a treaty of peace. (A R 3, p. 105.)

Jan. 1. 4. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Curruckdeah and Kharakpur having been reduced by Captain Brown under the Government's authority it has become necessary to appoint a *Faujdārī* Court at those places. Asks that arrangements may be made for the creation of such a court and the appointment of suitable persons for executing its functions; efficiently. (T I 15, p. 1, no 1; A I 3, p. 59.)

Jan. 2. 5. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complains of a warrant having been issued by the Supreme Court against Taji Rāy and others. (A R 3, p. 94.)

Jan. 2. 6. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Prays that the order of the Court of Directors may be carried into execution with respect to his annuity. (A R 3, p. 100.)

Jan. 3. 7. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Suggests a reduction in Rizā Quli Khān's salary. (A R 3, p. 94.)

Jan. 3. 8. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. To the same effect as Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah's letter received 2 January, no 5 above. (A R 3, p. 94.)

Jan. 3. 9. *Dastak* granted to Shaikh 'Abdu'r Rahmān, *vakil* of Raja Hindū Pat, who is going from Calcutta to Bundelkhand. He has with him twenty-five men, two horses, two packets of wearing apparel, two bundles of broadcloth, one bag of cooking utensils, etc. (C I 9, p. 127, no 231.)

Jan. 3. 10. *Dastak* granted to Rādhā Gobind Rāy who is going on a pilgrimage to Jagannath with five or six companions. (C I 9, p. 128, no 232.)

Jan. 5. 11. From the Vazir [Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah.] Requests that Mr Conway may be allowed to reside with him. (A R 3, p. 109.)

Jan. 6. 12. From Ṣadru'l Islām Khān. Encloses a letter for Nawab Wālajāh [Nawab of Arcot] with respect to an overcharge in the accounts of Gopamau. (A R 3, p. 106.)

1778

Jan. 9. 13. From Nawab Faizu'llah Khân. Sets forth his reliance on and attachment for the Company. (*A R 3, p. 91.*)

Jan. 10. 14. From Raja Chait Singh. Requests permission to correspond with all, excepting the enemies of the Company. (*A R 3, p. 102.*)

Jan. 11. 15. From Raja Raijnâth. (1) Says that he has entered into a *qâliyat* with the Company through Mr Harwood. (2) Requests that orders may be issued for the liquidation of his arrears of salary. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

Jan. 12. 16. From the King. Desires that the village of Kona may be considered as set apart for Hâjî Qâsim, a dervish. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

Jan. 13. 17. To Mâdhû Râo. Says that the peaceful intentions of the English will have become manifest from the letters that have been addressed to Sakharâm and Bâlaji Pandit, ministers of the Mahratta Government. Orders have already been issued for the cessation of hostilities and Col. Upton is on his way to Poona to conduct negotiations for peace. He is at present at Bhopal but his journey is impeded by the want of passports. This is surprising as the addressee's ministers had promised help in the matter of passports. (*T I 15, pp. 1, 2, no 2; A I 3, p. 62.*)

Jan. 13. 18. To Sakharâm Bâpû. Received his letter dated 22 Nov. [1775.] Already replied to his several letters. After all his professions for peace and friendship it is surprising that he should have ordered the intercepting of English vessels on the Malabar Coast. Further he has not supplied Col. Upton with passports as promised, with the result that that Officer's journey to Poona is retarded; he is at present in Bhopal. Orders have been issued to the Bombay Government to stop their war with the Mahratta nation. It is hoped that the latter will reciprocate the friendly sentiments of the English. If however the addressee should by his conduct cause a renewal of the war he must answer for the consequences. (*T I 15, pp. 2, 3, no 3; A I 3, p. 66.*)

Jan. 13. 19. To Bâlaji Pan-lit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 3, no 4; A I 3, p. 57.*)

Jan. 13. 20. To Nawab Muhammad Rizâ Khân. Asks him to appoint a *Faujdârî* court at Sylhet. (*T I 15, p. 3, no 5; A I 3, p. 59.*)

Jan. 16. 21. From Rahmat 'Ali and others. Hope orders will be issued to Raja Chait Singh and Mr Fowke to continue to them their ancient rights in the *Zamîndârî* of Benares. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

Jan. 18. 22. To Nawab Mubâraku'd-Daulah. Received his letter concerning the warrant issued by the Supreme Court of Judicature for arresting the persons of Tâji Rây and Hinganlâl. Agrees with him that these men being servants of the *Nizâmat*, the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over them. Sends a copy of the law from which the Court of Judicature derives its authority. Leaves it to the Nawab to take such steps in consultation with his ministers as he may judge necessary for the support of his dignity and the rights of the *Nizâmat*. (*T I 15, p. 4, no 6; A I 3, p. 62.*)

1776

Jan. 18. 23. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Encloses for his perusal translation of a letter received from Mr Barton. Says that orders have been issued to the Chief of Bhagalpur to send certain prisoners to Murshidabad for trial. Asks him to scrutinize the conduct of the Dārogha and officers of the 'adāla' at Bhagalpur in the trial of these prisoners before them. (T I 15, pp. 4, 5, no 7; A I 3, p. 59.)

Jan. 23. 24. From Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Requests letters to the Vazir and Mr Bristow recommending him strongly to them on several matters he has to negotiate at Lucknow with respect to Raghūnāth Rāo. (A R 3, p. 91.)

Jan. 22. 25. From Dhūndī Pandit Dādā. Requests letters to the Vazir and Mr Bristow recommending him strongly to them. (A R 3, p. 90.)

Jan. 24. 26. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. (1) In reply to the Governor-General's letter of the 1st instant notifies his having chosen Maulāvī 'Alīmu'llah for the trust spoken of therein. (2) Has received the Governor-General's letter recommending reductions in salaries and transmits answers to the different articles stated therein. (A R 3, p. 94.)

Jan. 26. 27. To the Raja of Kujang. Has learnt that a French ship bound for Bengal was wrecked at the seacoast in his zamīndāri. Is surprised to hear that he has taken prisoner the Captain and his men who escaped with their lives and has also plundered their articles. Directs him to release them, restore their plundered articles and send them to Bengal. (C I 9, p. 150, no 234.)

Jan. 30. 28. To Bahū Begam. Has received her letter through Khoja Shugūn 'Alī Khān. Is sorry to learn that her relations with the Nawab have been so strained as to destroy her peace of mind. Has sent orders to Mr Bristow to use his good offices with the Nawab so that all causes of friction may be removed in the future, and to represent to him the propriety and justice of accepting the effects which she has given in payment of 11 lākhs of rupees in part of the stipulated sum of 30 lākhs. With regard to her request to come and reside in some part of the Company's possessions, she is welcome to follow her inclinations in the matter and she may depend upon this that every mark of attention will be shown to her on account of her rank as well as of the respect which is due to the memory of the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah]. Is however averse to promoting a division between her son [Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah] and herself, and she should therefore perceive the necessity of obtaining his consent before she resolves on such a measure. It is advisable not to act against his wishes. She can rest assured that the English name has been pledged for the faithful performance of the engagements which have been executed between the Nawab and herself, and nothing will be done contrary to those engagements. (T I 15, pp. 5, 6, no 8; A I 3, p. 67.)

Jan. 30. 29. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has received his several letters together with the papers enclosed. The fact of his having appointed Maulāvī 'Alīmu'llah to the Faujdārī 'adālat of the Jungleterry district has been communicated to Captain Brown who is in command of the district, and the Captain has been directed to give the Maulāvī

1776

every assistance he may need in the discharge of his work. Desires the Nawab to exert himself in suppressing robberies in the province and bringing the culprits to justice. As the payment of the salaries to the officers of the 'adālats and other expenses of those courts is under his authority he is to continue to discharge them in the usual manner for the present, and orders have been sent to the Provincial Council at Murshidabad to advance him whatever sums of money he may demand for that purpose. Notices with pleasure the reductions he has effected in the expenses of the Nawab's household. Directs him to reduce the stipends each of Mu'īn Begam and Babbū Begam to Rs 7,000 per month. Asks him to send for the information of the Board an account of the alterations which have been made from time to time in the pensions allowed to these two ladies since the death of Mir Ja'far 'Ali Khān, and report whether the sums of Rs 12,000 and Rs 8,000 which they have been receiving monthly were exclusive of every other allowance, and if so on what considerations such other allowances have been granted to them. (T I 15, pp. 6, 7, no 9; A I 3, p. 59.)

Feb. 1. 30. From Maḥbūb 'Ali Khān. Sets forth his wish of forming a strong friendship with the Governor-General. (A R 3, p. 97.)

Feb. 1. 31. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Complains of the infidelity of his servants Mihrbā'ī Khān and others and requests that the Vazir may have no control over his affairs and that he should be upheld just now by the Governor-General. (A R 3, p. 97.)

Feb. 1. 32. From Raja Gūmān Singh. Requests a letter to the Vazir and Mr Bristow with respect to the dispute between him and Raja Hindū Pat. (A R 3, p. 103.)

Feb. 4. 33. From Raja Gobind Rām. Says that it is disgraceful to have the Vazir's letters weighed by the dāk people and requests orders forbidding the practice in future. (A R 3, p. 103.)

Feb. 5. 34. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. (1) In reply to the Governor-General's letter says he will enquire strictly into the conduct of the Bhagalpur officers. (2) States the inconvenience he suffers by not receiving the arrears of his pay. (A R 3, p. 94.)

Feb. 6. 35. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Says that M. Sanson refuses to obey the process of a court and begs he may be compelled to do it. (A R 3, p. 94.)

Feb. 6. 36. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Requests payment of a certain sum of money to his bankers. (A R 3, p. 100.)

Feb. 6. 37. From Ṣadru'l Islām Khān. Requests a letter to Nawab Wālājāh [Nawab of Arcot] about the balance of Rs 1,793 and transmits a box and a letter for the Nawab. (A R 3, p. 106.)

Feb. 6. 38. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Informs the Governor-General of his heavy debts and proposes to relieve himself by recourse to his mother's overgrown wealth. (2) Repeats his wish that Mr Conway may be sent to him. (A R 3, p. 108.)

1776

Feb. 7. 39. To Raja Chait Singh. Has received his proposal for furnishing the Company with 4,000 maunds of sal-petre which is the quantity annually produced in his country. As this supply is so inconsiderable, does not think it worth while to have it, but if he has already stored up a quantity in consequence of the previous application made to him he can forward it to the Commercial Chief at Patna on the terms of his proposal, *viz.*, at Rs 4 per maund. (T I 15, p. 7, no 10; A I 3, p. 64.)

Feb. 8. 40. From Nawab Muhammed Rizā Khān. Encloses a letter from M. Sanson to the *Dārōghā* of Midnapur and requests orders. (A R 3, p. 94.)

Feb. 8. 41. To Nawab Muhammed Rizā Khān. The Board have considered his request for the grant to him of a *sanad* from the Nawab Nāzim of Bengal for the offices of *Qāzī*, *Ihtisāb* and *Iftā*. They have approved the draft of the proposed *sanad* omitting from it the office of *Ihtisāb* and have sent a copy of it to the Resident at the Darbar with a view to his obtaining the Nawab Nāzim's formal sanction. The *sanad* conferred upon him by the Nawab Nāzim will be the authority for his conduct, and orders have been circulated requiring all persons dependent on the *Diwānī* to obey all *pruwānas* issued under his seal. The payment of the salaries of the *Dārōghā* and other judges and servants of the *Faujdārī 'adālats* will be made through him, and Provincial Councils have been instructed to pay all bills that have been audited and signed by him.

Thinks that the practice of stationing *vakils* at the *sadr* on the part of the *zamīndārs* and farmers is attended with considerable expense to them. It would do if they occasionally sent their *vakils* to the *Faujdārs*, as the latter act under the addressee's immediate authority and control. (T I 15, pp. 7-9, no 11; A I 3, p. 60.)

Feb. 9. 42. From the Vazir [ Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah ]. Owes large debts to the Company as well as to his subjects, it is necessary therefore to compel the Begam and the eunuchs to pay what they are in arrears from their own agreements. (A R 3, p. 108.)

Feb. 9. 43. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Complimentary in reply to several letters of a like nature from him. (T I 15, p. 9, no 12.)

Feb. 10. 44. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Relies absolutely on the Governor-General's friendship now that his father is dead. (A R 3, p. 106.)

Feb. 10. 45. From Raja Chait Singh. Refers to Raja Misar's representation on several important points. (A R 3, p. 102.)

Feb. 10. 46. From Muhammed Hayāt Khān, Nawab of Bhopal. Acknowledges receipt of the box and *kharāṭa* from the Nawab Wālājāh and begs that the Vazir and Mr Bristow may be written to in his favour. (A R 3, p. 98.)

Feb. 10. 47. From Mīr Saidu's mother. Informs of Fath 'Alī Khān's arrival at Murshidabad. (A R 3, p. 98.)

Feb. 10. 48. From Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah II. Informs of his arrival at Patna and of his recovery from illness. (A R 3, p. 97.)

1776

Feb. 10. 49. From Fath 'Ali Khān. Reports his arrival at Murshidabad. (A R 3, p. 91.)

Feb. 10. 50. From Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Requests letters to Mr Bristow and Col. Cumming to interest themselves in his affair. (A R 3, p. 91.)

Feb. 15. 51. From the King. Finds fault that nothing is being done with respect to the arrears of tribute, notwithstanding the mission of Raja Dayārām to Calcutta. (A R 3, p. 93.)

Feb. 15. 52. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [ 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān ]. Says that the King is suffering much hardship on account of the non-payment of the Bengal tribute. (A R 3, p. 98.)

Feb. 15. 53. From Nawab Ihtirām'u'd-Daulah. Requests a letter to Mr Barton to examine into the effect of the drought in his *zamin-dārī* and to receive the surplus that remains after paying the various items of expenditure. (A R 3, p. 110.)

Feb. 15. 54. To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Is greatly pleased with his letter intimating that his *rakīl* Beniān Pandit has returned with presents from the writer, that a *khilāt* of investiture for the *sūba* for his son Raghūji Bhon-la has arrived and that the latter's marriage with the daughter of Mān Singh, a nobleman of high rank, has been celebrated. Congratulates him on the young Raja's happy wedding. Greatly values his friendship and will inform the King of England of his great qualities.

With regard to his inquiry relative to the operations of the English arms in the Deccan, says that orders have been sent to suspend hostilities and an ambassador has been deputed to Poona with powers to conclude a treaty of peace. (T I 15, pp. 9, 10, no 18; A I 3, p. 62.)

Feb. 15. 55. To Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter requesting that the Company may be moved to give a guarantee of protection for the Doab and Rohilkhand as they did in the case of Allahabad and Kora. Has written to the Company and is awaiting their orders about Rohilkhand. As regards the Doab does not think they will agree to their troops being employed at so great a distance. Assures the Nawab that nothing shall be found wanting on his part to promote his interest. (T I 15, pp. 10, 11, no 14; A I 3, pp. 67-8.)

Feb. 15. 56. To Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his letter expressing his appreciation of the services of Col. Cumming who by his resourcefulness succeeded in quelling the mutiny among his troops. In compliance with his request has appointed some English officers to train and discipline his men with a view to preventing a recurrence in the future of a mutinous feeling among them. Refers him to Mr Bristow for further particulars. (T I 15, p. 11, no 15; A I 3, p. 68.)

Feb. 15. 57. To Sayid Murteza Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (T I 15, p. 11, no. 16; A I 3, p. 63.)

Feb. 15. 58. To Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letter of 11 December [1775], and says that the one enclosed therein has, as desired

1778

by him, been forwarded to the Nawab of Arcot. (*T I 15, p. 12, no 17; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Feb. 15. 59. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. In reply to his letter of 12 December [1775] says that officers have already been despatched for the training of his troops, and that his request to put Col. Goddard in chief command will be considered after news has been received of the arrival of these officers. (*T I 15, p. 12, no 18; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Feb. 15. 60. To Saiyid Murtazā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 12, no 19; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Feb. 15. 61. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter of 13 December [1775] and assures him that the act of his preventing Qāsim 'Ali Khān, the inveterate enemy of the English, from being received by the King will be remembered as a proof of the sincerity of his friendship for the Company and the English nation. (*T I 15, p. 12, no 20.*)

Feb. 15. 62. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letter of 22 December [1775] and assures him that every mark of attention will be shown to his representative, Raja Gobind Rām. (*T I 15, pp. 12, 13, no 21; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Feb. 15. 63. To Saiyid Murtazā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 13, no 22; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Feb. 15. 64. To Raghūnāth Rāo. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of 27 December [1775] and informs him that with a view to putting a stop to the war in the Deccan, the Company have deputed Col. Upton a person of high rank and character to the Government of Poona with full powers to negotiate a treaty of peace, and that they will abide by the result of his embassy. (*T I 15, p. 13, no 23; A I 3, p. 65.*)

Feb. 15. 65. To Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Acknowledges his letter and requests him to forward to Raghūnāth Rāo a reply to his letter, which is enclosed. (*T I 15, p. 13, no 24; A I 3, p. 58.*)

Feb. 15. 66. To Dhūndi Khānde Rāo. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 13, no 25.*)

Feb. 19. 67. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. (1) Has received Rs 17,000 from the Murshidabad Council and hopes they may be ordered to furnish him with such further sums as he may want in future. Notifies his having fixed the allowance of the Begams [Munnī Begam and Babbū Begam] at Rs 7,000 a month. Has given orders for the accounts of the Begams' pensions of last year to be furnished. (2) Says that the orders of the Council respecting the salaries of the *Nizāmat* officers shall be strictly carried out. (3) Hopes Mr Martin will be directed not to pay the salaries of *kotwāls* and other officers of the patrol. (*A R 3, p. 95.*)

Feb. 19. 68. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Notifies his having appointed Sarūp Chand as his *vakīl* in the place of Rādhā Charan. (*A R 3, p. 94.*)

Feb. 21. 69. From Qiwāmu'd-Dīn 'Ali Khān. Requests a letter on his own behalf to Mr Law. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

1776

*Feb. 21.* 70. From the Vazir [Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah]. Says he is fond of wine and requests a stock of different kinds. (*AR 3*, p. 108.)

*Feb. 21.* 71. From Jagat Seth. Requests orders for the payment of the *Nizāmat* arrears as he is badly in want of money. (*AR 3*, p. 106.)

*Feb. 22.* 72. From Sakharām Pandit. Has received the Governor-General's letter and hopes peace will be established through the agency of Col. Upton. (*AR 3*, p. 105.)

*Feb. 22.* 73. From Nawab Muzaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Relies solely on the friendship of the Governor-General and states the hardship of the Vazir's imposing an annual *nagrāna* of Rs 4,50,000 upon him to which he begs the Governor-General will bestow attention. (*AR 3*, p. 97.)

*Feb. 22.* 74. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Says that the plans proposed by him for the establishment of the *Nizāmat* and *Faujdārī 'adālatas* have been approved, and asks him to inform the several Provincial Councils of the names of the *Faujdārs* and *thānādārs* appointed to the districts under them and at the same time order the latter to apply, when necessary, to the Provincial Councils for assistance in the execution of their duties. Adds that the Board have agreed to the number of sepoys proposed by him for the different *thānas*. In reply to his letter containing a report from *Dāroghā* Muhammad Qāim of his proceedings in the case of M. Sanson says that he (the addressee) has full power to compel the latter to appear before the Court at Midnapore and answer for his conduct. The Chief and Council at Burdwan and the Commanding Officer at Midnapore will give the *Dāroghā* every assistance that he may require. (*TI 15*, pp. 14-16, no 26; *AI 3*, p. 60.)

*Feb. 23.* 75. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Notifies his having appointed several Indian officers to the 'adālatas of Sylhet and the 24 Parganas. (*AR 3*, p. 95.)

*Feb. 28.* 76. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khan. (1) Says that M. Sanson will not obey the orders of the officers of the *muṭassal 'adālatas* and requests instructions as to the further measures to be taken against him. (2) Says that he cannot persuade Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to put off his hunting expedition to Rajmahal. (*AR 3*, p. 95.)

*Mar. 9.* 77. From the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges receipt of the Governor-General's letter through Lord Pigot; offers thanks for having been so particularly mentioned in the treaty with the Mahrattas; expresses great astonishment at the orders given by the Company about Tanjore which he still hopes will not be wrested from his authority; and encloses copy of a letter from him to Lord Pigot on the subject. (*AR 3*, p. 101.)

*Mar. 10.* 78. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has received his several letters. With regard to M. Sanson, French agent at Mohanpur, observes that he should, by this time, have been brought to justice; he has been guilty of outrages and violence on the persons of the ryots of the *Nizāmat* and *Diwāni* and has been openly defying law and order. The addressee as *Nāib Nāzim* of the province should see to the

176

administration of justice and make use of the authority that is vested in him: it is no use his asking the writer for orders and instructions. He must take such action as his own sense of duty may suggest to him. Is dissatisfied with the conduct of the Havildar [at the Midnapore 'adālat], whose supersession has been ordered, and it is expected that the man who is sent in his place will implicitly obey whatever directions he may receive from the *Dārogahā* of the 'adālat.

As regards the payment of salaries to *Kotwāls* and other officers of the Patrol, which has hitherto been made by Mr Martin, it shall henceforth be in the addressee's hands.

The appointment of the *Faujdārs* in the 24 Parganas will be duly notified, and orders have been issued for providing them with suitable quarters.

With regard to the Nawab Nāzim's desire to proceed on a hunting excursion to Rajmahal observes that it is imprudent and inadvisable considering the state of his finances, and suggests that he may be persuaded to abandon the idea, at least for the present. (T I 15, pp. 16-18, no 27; A I 3, p. 60.)

Mar. 10.

79. To Raghūnāth Rāo. On receiving the first intimation that the Governor and Council of Bombay were at war with the Mahratta ministers at Poona the Governor-General and Council, in view of the repeated instructions of the Company to maintain peace in all their possessions and specially to avoid friction with the Mahratta nation, hastened to direct the Government of Bombay to suspend hostilities, and deputed Col Upton with full powers to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with the ministers at Poona. It was with much reluctance that the Governor-General found himself under the necessity of appearing to counteract his (Raghūnāth Rāo's) immediate views while the negotiation continued, but he had not been inattentive to his interests in the instructions which were given to Col. Upton who was expressly directed to stipulate such conditions as the addressee should approve and as might ensure his future safety and welfare. Has now been informed by Col. Upton that the offer of peace has been rejected by the ministers at Poona who have declared their intention of renewing the war. Being freed from all former restraints is now happy to offer the addressee the perpetual friendship and alliance of the Company and the assistance of their arms to replace him with full authority in the seat of his Government at Poona, and for that purpose letters have been written to the Presidency of Bombay authorising them to renew their negotiation with him for a treaty of alliance. Orders have been issued both to that Presidency and the Presidency of Madras as well as to the Commander of the Company's forces in Oudh to co-operate in the execution of his designs and particularly to prevail upon Nizām 'Ali Khān, Haidar 'Ali, Mudhoji Bhonsla, Takojī Hulkar and Mahādāji Sindhia to support his cause. Has also sent supplies of men and money to Bombay and has neglected no means to insure his complete success. (T I 15, pp. 18, 19, no 28; A I 3, p. 65.)

Mar. 12.

80. From Nawab Nizām 'Ali Khān. Informs the Governor-General of the attention he showed to Col. Upton on his way to Poona. (A R 3, p. 102.)

1776

**Mar. 12.** 81. To Nawab Muhammed Rizā Khān. By treaty the French are entitled only to such places as were in their possession at the commencement of 1749. Accordingly Chandernagore and its dependencies, their factories at Cossimbazar, Dacca, Jugdea and two pieces of garden land in Bihar were delivered up to them [in consequence of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle]. But the French have since established factories at other places—Malda, Serul, and Pawa, in Lashkarpur, Mahmudganj, Sibganj, Harial, Mohanpur, Ghatal and Kirpai. They have stationed European residents there and employed sepoys. Many complaints have been made from different quarters of outrages committed by these residents, and as such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue without seriously damaging the Company's interests and interfering with the rights of the inhabitants of the country he is requested to apply to the Nawab Nāzim for the removal of the sepoys engaged by the French and for issuing orders to the latter not to hoist their colours at places that are not allowed to them by treaty. (T I 15, p. 20, no 29; A I 3, p. 60.)

**Mar. 13.** 82. From Nawab Mir Qāsim 'Ali Khān. Applies to the Governor-General's justice to purge him of the imputations thrown on him by other gentlemen. (A R 3, p. 90.)

**Mar. 13.** 83. From Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. Intimates the likelihood of hostilities breaking out between him and the Mahrattas. (A R 3, p. 103.)

**Mar. 15.** 84. From the King. Advises Col. Cumming's being stationed with him as Col. Upton formerly was. (A R 3, p. 93.)

**Mar. 15.** 85. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [‘Abdu'l Ahad Khān]. Requests that Col. Cumming may be sent to the King. (A R 3, p. 98.)

**[Mar. 17.]** 86. The King to Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his letter. Is inclined to vest him with the *Vizārat*, and for this reason he was addressed as *Vazīru'l-Mamālik* in the last *shuqqa*. Desires him to come to the royal court and says that *khilāt* will be bestowed upon him on his arrival. Directs him to send a *peshkash* before he sets out. For further particulars refers him to Majdu'd-Daulah's letter. (C R 5, p. 174, no 74.)

**[Mar. 17.]** 87. The King to Mr J. Bristow. Says that he (the addressee) might have heard the news of his fighting with Abu'l Qāsim Khān and Zābitāl Khān. Has great confidence in the English chiefs as well as in Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah and hopes they will help him at this time. Invites him in company with the Nawab to his Court together with the English forces, for the Nawab should not divert his attention now to anything else. If the Nawab engages himself with the Mahrattas, the Rohillas taking advantage of that will create disturbances on the other side of the Ganges. Assures him that if the English chiefs disapprove of his action in marching with the English troops His Majesty will write to them explaining the situation and if necessary will himself start for Calcutta to defend him (the addressee). (C R 5, pp. 174-6, no 75.)

**[Mar. 17.]** 88. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [‘Abdu'l Ahad Khān] to Mr J. Bristow. Similar to the foregoing. (C R 5, pp. 176-7, no 76.)

1776

*Mar. 18.* 89. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafū'd-Daulah.] Requests a supply of some thousands of muskets. (*AR 3, p. 108.*)

*Mar. 20.* 90. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Laments his not being favoured with an answer to his former letters and requests the Governor-General's permission to visit the Vazir at Lucknow. (*AR 3, p. 98.*)

*Mar. 22.* 91. From the *Teshū Lāma*. Complimentary. (*AR 3, p. 108.*)

*Mar. 22.* 92. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has taken up the *Faujdārī* affairs in earnest, has appointed proper officers and issued strict orders for the apprehension of M. Sanson. (*AR 3, p. 95.*)

*Mar. 24.* 93. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has issued the strictest orders for the apprehension of M. Sanson and thinks it was very prudent of the Governor-General to advise the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) to postpone his hunting excursion. (*AR 3, p. 95.*)

*Mar. 26.* 94. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafū'd-Daulah.] Requests that two officers of the Company's army may be directed to join Mr Connellan. (*AR 3, p. 108.*)

*Mar. 27.* 95. From the Colonel (Upton) to Hari Pant Ballāl. In reply to his letters pleading want of instructions from the Peshwa regarding the proposed treaty and making vague promises of help at the proper time, regrets to say that such evasions on his part cannot assist in the achievement of the object he has in view. Is determined to conclude peace in the best way possible. (Worm-eaten). (*CR 6, p. 55, no 30.*)

*Mar. 30.* 96. From the Nawab of Arcot. Asserts his right to the Tanjore country and sends copies of the correspondence which passed between him and the Madras Government on the subject. (*AR 3, p. 101.*)

*Mar. 30.* 97. From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that Rājarām, Bishū-nāth and Shām Rāo, his *rakīls*, may be apprehended whether at Calcutta or Benares. (*AR 3, p. 99.*)

*Mar. 31.* 98. From Benīrām Pandit. Says he will set out for Calcutta in ten or twelve days and invites attention to Mudhoji Bhonsla's request relative to his *rakīls*. (*AR 3, p. 89.*)

[*Mar.—*] 99. Sarfarāz 'Alī to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Rizā Khān]. Received on 7 Safar a reply to his 'arzī. Reports the refractory conduct of a Frenchman named Mons. Sanson who refused to appear before his court to answer a criminal charge brought against him by Bansidhar. When he was brought by force he abused the complainant and behaved himself most disrespectfully in the court. Requests instructions how to deal with him. Has stationed a guard at the residence of Mons. Sanson to take care of his household articles during his absence 'here.' (*CR 5, pp. 177-8, no 77.*)

*Apr. 1.* 100. From Sakharām Pandit. Points out the terms on which a peace may be established between the Company and the Mahrattas. (*AR 3, p. 105.*)

*Apr. 2.* 101. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Complains that the Governor-General does not answer his letter. (*AR 3, p. 98.*)

1776

Apr. 2. 102. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Notifies the measures he has taken to remove sepoys belonging to the French who are stationed at different places and transmits copy of a *parwāna* he issued relative to M. Sanson. (A R 3, p. 95.)

Apr. 2. 103. From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests that Dr Balfour may be directed to remain with him. (A R 3, p. 101.)

Apr. 3. 104. From Shah Asrārūllah. Hopes his name will be erased from the list of Raja Chait Singh's pensioners. (A R 3, p. 92.)

Apr. 3. 105. From Raja Sāh Mal. Complains of the trouble he experiences from an unfounded complaint preferred against him by Ghulām Muḥammad. (A R 3, p. 103.)

Apr. 3. 106. From Mir Saidū. Complains of his brother Fath 'Alī Khān's ill-conduct. (A R 3, p. 99.)

Apr. 7. 107. From Mahdi Niṣār Khān. (1) Complains of M. Chevalier and other French gentlemen's improper mode of carrying on trade. (2) Says that he is prevented from doing his duty at Hooghly by Muẓaffar Jang's people. (A R 3, p. 99.)

Apr. 8. 108. From the *Teshū Lāma*. Offers thanks to the Governor-General for having granted him permission to erect a house on the bank of the Ganges. (A R 3, p. 108.)

Apr. 8. 109. Muḥammad Qaiyyūm and Sarfāz 'Alī to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Rizā Khān]. State M. Sanson's refusal to obey a process issued against him, but that a guard is stationed at his house to take care of his goods. (A R 3, p. 99.)

Apr. 10. 110. To Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. As requested by him has written to Mr Barton about his stipend, and it will be settled on receipt of his reply. (T I 15, p. 21, no 30; A I 3, p. 69.)

Apr. 10. 111. To Mir Saidū. Has received his letter intimating that his brother Fath 'Alī Khān has quitted the house abruptly without assigning any reason for it and has taken up his residence at Farahbagh. Says that brothers should not quarrel, they should make up their differences and become friends. (T I 15, p. 21, no 31; A I 3, p. 63.)

Apr. 11. 112. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Commends I'tibār 'Alī Khān to the Nawab's favour. (T I 15, p. 21, no 32; A I 3, p. 68.)

Apr. 11. 113. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter desiring him to forward a bill for Rs 20,000 Current rupees to the merchants at Gopamau. Has remitted the amount through the Bankers at Benares explaining to them the difference between Arcot and Current rupees. (T I 15, p. 21, no 33; A I 3, p. 63.)

Apr. 11. 114. To Sadru'l Islām Khān, Waliu'llah Khān, Ziyā'u'llah Khān Ghulām Ashraf and Muṣṭafā 'Alī Khān, of Gopamau. Acknowledges the receipt of their letter and explains the difference between Arcot and Current rupees. (T I 15, p. 22, no 34; A I 3, p. 66.)

<sup>1</sup> Date as given in the Abstract is 16 Apr.

1776

Apr. 11. 115. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Has received his letter. Will send a reply through his *vakil* together with a letter to the address of Col. Stibbert as desired by him. (T I 15, p. 22, no 35; A I 3, p. 58.)

Apr. 11. 116. To the S̄.ths [of Murshidabad]. Has received their letter regarding their *tankhawāh*. As already intimated to them, is awaiting instructions from the Company to whom the matter has been referred. (T I 15, p. 22, no 36; A I 3, p. 66.)

Apr. 16. 117. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. It is reported that many persons known as *sanniyāsīs*, *sarrās*, etc., are in the habit of seizing and imprisoning the ryots and of exercising personal violence on them on the pretence that such ryots owe them sums of money lent at interest. This is perfectly illegal and expressive of contempt of the established Courts of Justice. All complaints of this nature must be referred to the *Faujdārī 'adālats*. The *Dārogħas* and other judges should be particularly asked to see that complainants are afforded speedy redress. (T I 15, pp. 22-3, no 37; A I 3, p. 60.)

Apr. 16. 118. To Rāja Chait Singh. Congratulates him on the birth of his child. (T I 15, p. 23, no 38; A I 3, p. 65.)

Apr. 19. 119. Mr. Thomas Keating to Hari Pant Ballāl. Has received his letters and replied to them in detail. (Worm-eaten and incomplete.) (C R 6, p. 56, no 32.)

Apr. 24. 120. From Haibat Rāo, *Qil'adār* of Barabati. Bespeaks the Governor-General's friendship on the death of his father. (A R 3, p. 92.)

Apr. 27. 121. Mādhū Rāo Peshwa to Col. Upton. Denies having written any letters to his uncle Raghūnāth Rāo since the outbreak of hostilities save the one sent through the Colonel and says that the report is totally unfounded. (C R 6, pp. 55-6, no 31.)

Apr. 27. 122. From the Vazir [Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Notifies the King's having constituted him Vazir of the Empire. (2) Returns thanks for the favour shown to Shugūn 'Ali Khān. (3) Bespeaks the Company's friendship in favour of Raghūnāth Rāo. (A R 3, p. 108.)

Apr. 27. 123. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Transmits an answer to the letter he received from the Nawab of Arcot. (A R 3, p. 100.)

Apr. 27. 124. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. (1) Requests to know whether Mahdī Niṣār Khān is to be continued as *Faujdār* of Hooghly or to be superseded by Muhammad Salīḥ Beg. (2) Says that he expects to arrive at Murshidabad on Saturday next. (A R 3, p. 95.)

Apr. 27. 125. From Anand Saran. (1) Complains of John Campbell's conduct in his country. (2) Notifies his arrival at Cuttack with the appointment of *Nizāmat*. (A R 3, p. 89.)

Apr. 27. 126. From Jasārat Khān. Is sorry to hear of the Governor-General's indisposition. (A R 3, p. 92.)

Apr. 27. 127. From Khān Jahān Khān. Requests permission to visit the Vazir at Lucknow. (A R 3, p. 93.)

Apr. 27. 128. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Says that many complaints have been made against Hājī 'Abdu'llah, *Dārogħa* of the *Faujdārī 'adālat* at Chitpur. Encloses certain papers bearing on the subject which

1776

were sent by Rám Singh, the Haji's servant, through Ali Asghar Khár. Observes that the charges against the Haji are of a serious nature meriting the most rigid inquiry. (T I 15, pp. 23-4, no 39; A I 3, p. 60.)

Apr. 29. 129. From Mir Saidú 1. Promises to assist Mirzā Sulaimān Khān as far as in his power. (A R 3, p. 99.)

Apr. 29. 130. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Requests 2,000 brace of good pistols and says that another officer may be appointed to his battalion in the place of Mr Grant. (2) Professes general reliance on the Company's aid and states the necessity of preparing to repel several persons who wish to disturb the peace of the country. (3) Promises to assist Mirzā Sulaimān Khān in every way. (A R 3, p. 108.)

Apr. 29. 131. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. (1) Requests that public houses may be abolished or a tax levied thereon. (2) Says that no permission is granted by the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) to the French to erect factories. (3) Rizā Quli Khān's bill has not been paid as it contains several excessive charges. (4) Requests to know how M. Sanson is to be treated for his contumacious conduct. (5) Encloses a complaint from the officers of the Bishnupur 'adālat against Rám Mohan, Līwān. (6) Declares that the complaints preferred to the Supreme Council against the mōde o administering justice in the *nufassal* are altogether unfounded. (A R 3, p. 95.)

Apr. 30. 132. From Bhawāni Rám Pandit. Says that Rājarām and Samrū are at Lucknow where the Governor-General's authority fully prevails. (A R 3, p. 90.)

Apr. 30. 133. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. (1) It is a disparagement to his authority that M. Sanson should be brought to Calcutta. (2) States the contumacious conduct of Mons. Chevalier towards the Nawab and requests advice. (A R 3, p. 96.)

Apr. 30. 134. From Sulaimān Khān. Says he waited on the Vazir with the letters of introduction given to him by the Governor-General and that he was treated there in the most friendly manner, and requests that a *tankhwāh* granted by Najaf Khān for £s 10,000 may be directed to be paid to Khwāja Petrus. (A R 3, p. 107.)

Apr. 30. 135. From Mir Saidú. In reply to his letter about Qásim Ali Khān states the necessity of taking measures to oppose Zábitah Khān and other enemies. (A R 3, p. 99.)

Apr. 30. 136. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) States Zábitah Khān's aggression and requests assistance in troops to oppose all enemies. (2) Says he received the *khil'at* of *Vizārat* from His Majesty and that he invested himself therewith. Declares the necessity of stopping Zábitah Khān's activities in the first instance. (A R 3, p. 109.)

Apr. 30. 137. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Says that two seals engraved at Fyzabad, one bearing the name of Raja Gobind Rám, and the other that of Thomas Andrews, were being brought to Calcutta by the peons of the aforesaid Raja. These peons have been seized by the

<sup>1</sup> This is evidently a mistake. It should be Saiyid Murtaza Khān. The confusion is due to the similarity between Mir Murtaza Khān, Mir Saidú's full name, and Saiyid Murtaza Khān, the name of Nawab Vazir's nāib.

1776

chaukūlārs at Khulna and the seals taken from them. Asks that the matter may be looked into and the seals restored to the Raja's men. (T I 15, p. 24, no 40; A I 3, p. 60.)

Apr. 30. 138. To Haibat Rāo Jāchak, Qil'adār of Barabati. Offers condolence on the death of his father. (T I 15, p. 24, no 41.)

Apr. 30. 139. To Anārd Saran. Has received his letter reporting the disturbance caused by Mr John Campbell. Says that an inquiry will be made into the matter, and that in the meantime the Commanding Officers of the sepoys at the different stations will be asked to abstain from every form of violence. (T I 15, pp. 24-5, no 42; A I 3, p. 57.)

Apr. 30. 140. To Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah, II. Has received his two letters requesting permission to go to 'the westward' for a change in the interests of his health. Says that there is no objection and requests him to send frequent accounts of his health. (T I 15, p. 25, no 43; A I 3, p. 63.)

Apr. 30. 141. To Mahdi Niśār Khān. Says that as he holds his appointment directly from the Nāzim he is to pay implicit obedience to all orders emanating from the Nawab or the Nāib Sūba about the business of his chakla, the Faujdāri 'adālat of Hooghly and in all matters which relate to the Nizāmat, without referring to the Governor-General and Council. (T I 15, p. 25, no 44; A I 3, p. 63.)

May 1. 142. From Firoz Jang. Has, before this, transmitted a plan of the fort of Dig. (A R 3, p. 91.)

May 1. 143. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) States that Basant 'Ali Khān massacred Mukhtāru'd-Daulah while his guest and that his life since has paid the forfeit. Says that his affairs require energy just now and the advice of the Governor-General, that he has stationed troops for the protection of Kora and that if the Mahrattas sue for peace an honourable one can be made with them. (2) Requests three surgeons and says that Ensign Edwards may be sent to him. (A R 3, p. 109.)

May 1. 144. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [‘Abdu'l Ahad Khān]. Says that it is His Majesty's order that the tribute be discharged immediately. (A R 3, p. 98.)

May 1. 145. From the King. Desires the arrears of the tribute to be paid up through Dayārām Pandit immediately. (A R 3, p. 93.)

May 1. 146. To the Nawab of Arcot. Forwards a letter from Najaf Khān. (T I 15, p. 25, no 45; A I 3, p. 64.)

May 1. 147. To Raghūnāth Rāo. Says that in view of the measures that have been taken at Poona the residence of his *vākil* in Calcutta is unnecessary and he has accordingly taken his leave. It is hoped that his interests have been safeguarded in the treaty [of Poorundhur]. (T I 15, pp. 25-6, no 46; A I 3, p. 65.)

May 4. 148. Mādhū Rāo Peshwa to Col. Upton. Understands that the Bombay Government is averse to Raghūnāth's army remaining in the vicinity of Surat. This is as it should be. Requests him to inform the Governors of Surat and Broach that Raghūnāth's army must

1776

evacuate those parts within a fortnight. The Peshwa's army will not molest Raghūnāth's troops during this interval but after the expiry of the period if any armed man of Raghūnāth's army is found there he will be punished. (Remainder of the letter is badly worm-eaten.) (C R 6, p. 57, no 33.)

**May 4.** 149. From Sultān Mansūr. Proposes to establish a friendly intercourse between his subjects and the Company's. (A R 3, p. 107.)

**May 4.** 150. From Farzand Khān. Says that his brother Muhammād Shujā' Khān for three years has not given him any part of his family inheritance and requests the Governor-General's attention to his situation. (A R 3, p. 91.)

**May 6.** 151. From the Vazir [ Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah ]. (1) Complains of Capt. Showers' disobedient conduct to him. (2, Notifies his having invested himself with the *khil'at* of *Vizārat*. (A R 3, p. 109.)

**May 6.** 152. From Nawab Muhammād Rizā Khān. (1) Begs that a letter may be sent to Muktā Rām's son to repair to Murshidabad. (2) Has appointed Maulāvī Rahīmu llah to supersede Hājī 'Abdu'llah as *Dārogā* at Kalighat. (A R 3, p. 96.)

**May 6.** 153. From the Nawab of Arcot. Complains of the conduct of Lord Pigot's government towards him particularly with respect to the Tanjore country which they wish to wrest from his hands. (A R 3, p. 101.)

**May 9.** 154. From the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses the copy of his correspondence with Lord Pigot on the subject of Tanjore. (A R 3, p. 101.)

**May 9.** 155. To Nawab Muhammād Rizā Khān. Says that M. Chevalier, the French Commandant at Chandernagore, has repeatedly written to the Governor-General and Council to say that the French factory at Jugdea stands in danger of being washed away by the sea and have requested that land elsewhere may be given them in exchange for Jugdea. The Governor-General and Council have promised to use their influence with the Nawab. Requests that in the case of M. Chevalier applying to the Nawab the latter may be prevailed upon to make a grant of a piece of land to the French. (T I 15, p. 26, no 47; A I 3, p. 60.)

**May 14.** 156. To Sakharām Pandit. Has received his letter in which he says that when he heard that the Governor-General and Council had deputed Col. Upton and sent orders to the Government of Bombay to suspend the war he had hoped that the foundations of a lasting friendship would be laid, but the English at Bombay continued to be hostile. From this he has concluded that the English people lack the sincerity which is ordinarily attributed to them. He writes that the island of Salsette is the inheritance of the Peshwa and that it has been perfidiously seized by the Government of Bombay. He urges its restoration and utters a note of warning that evil consequences will ensue if the question of Salsette is left unsettled. Again he says the English have compelled the Gaikwar to enter into a written engagement for the cession of the country under him, and that Col. Upton has now demanded Broach. He says that Nawab Muhammād 'Ali Khān has seized Tanjore, Ramnathpur, etc., and withheld the *chauth*

1776

and *sardesmukhī* which are many years in arrears, and that the sending of British troops to the assistance of the Nawab needs an explanation. He adds however that if the Nawab restores the places and pays up the arrears to the Mahratta Government no hostile measures will be taken against him. Lastly he writes to say that he has assigned the *chauth* from Bengal to the Bhonsla and that it is desirable that the English should be friendly to him [i.e., pay him the *chauth*].

The Governor-General observes in reply that the expressions contained in the addressee's letter are unseasonable for when once peace between parties has been signed all complaints and remonstrances must cease for ever. Now that a treaty between the Mahratta Government and the East India Company has been executed, it is to be hoped that the addressee so well known for his wisdom and justice will adhere to every stipulation contained in it. Adds that a treaty on the part of the English conformable to that signed by the Mahratta Government has been sent to Col. Upton and expresses the hope that the addressee will approve it. (T I 15, pp. 27-8, no 48; A I 3, p. 66.)

May 14. 157. To Nawāb Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. In consequence of his having reported Captain Showers for disobedience and disrespectful behaviour has removed the Captain from the Nawab's service and transferred him to his original brigade. Says that if any other officers should in future behave in a similar manner, the Nawab need not refer the case to the Governor-General but immediately dismiss the offender from his service. (T I 15, p. 29, no 49; A I 3, p. 68.)

May 16. 158. To Nawāb Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Congratulates him on his appointment to the *Vizārat*. (T I 15, p. 29, no 50; A I 3, p. 68.)

May 16. 159. To Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. Is pleased at his having expressed the desire to form an alliance with the English. Is unable at the present time to afford him assistance. Recommends his living on terms of friendship with the Vazir and consulting him when necessary. (T I 15, p. 29, no 51; A I 3, p. 65.)

May 16. 160. To Jasārat Khān. Acknowledges his complimentary letter. (T I 15, p. 29, no 52.)

May 16. 161. To the Nawab of Arcot. Forwards to him a letter from the King, another from Nawāb Majdu'd-Daulah. (T I 15, p. 30, no 53; A I 3, p. 64.)

May 17. 162. From Balājī Pandit. Complains that the Bombay Government are still assisting Raghūnāth with their troops, although peace has been concluded between the Mahrattas and the Company. (A R 3, p. 89.)

May 20. 163. From Sakharām Pandit. Complains of the hostile conduct of the Government of Bombay, although a peace is concluded. (A R 3, p. 106.)

May 20. 164. From Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan Peshwa. States the necessity of guarding the *harkāras* of either government on their journey. (A R 3, p. 100.)

1776

*May 22.* 165. From Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah. Requests an order to Mr Barton to make a remission in the lands of Akbarnagar. (A R 3, p. 110.)

*May 22.* 166. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [ 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān ]. Complains that the King's tribute of Rs. 26 *lākhs* is not paid. Acknowledges receipt of the *peshkash* for His Majesty which afforded His Majesty great satisfaction. (A R 3, p. 98.)

*May 22.* 167. From the King. Acknowledges receipt of the *peshkash* from the Nawab of Arcot and complains of the delay that takes place in arranging the affairs of the Empire. (A R 3, p. 93.)

*May 22.* 168. To Mahdi Niśār Khān. Says that Col. Muir who commands the troops at Barrackpore has complained that the addressee has not only refused to allow an elephant belonging to the Colonel's regiment to cross the river at Hooghly but has at the same time returned unopened a letter that was written to him. Desires him to give his reasons for such conduct. (T I 15, p. 30, no 54; A I 3, p. 63.)

*May 22.* 169. To Ghulām Nabi, *Faujdār* of Hijili. Approves his action in sending to Calcutta a European bearing the name of Johnston found loitering about Hijili. Says that in future if any Europeans are seen strolling about in his jurisdiction without leave they are to be sent down to Calcutta. (T I 15, p. 30, no 55; A I 3, p. 58.)

*May 22.* 170. To Nawab Muhammād Rizā Khān. The *Faujdārī* Court at Birbhum wants to include within its jurisdictions two *thānas* which are a part of the jungle tracts of Birbhum. These *thānas* are at present directly under the authority of Capt. Brown. The jungle people may misinterpret the cause of the transfer of authority, and as they are used to military command, Capt. Brown thinks that the *Faujdārī* Court will always require his help to keep the people under control. In these circumstances it would seem best not to disturb the present arrangements. Has stated the facts for the consideration of the addressee and would like to have his opinion in the matter. (T I 15, pp. 30-1, no 56; A I 3, p. 60.)

*May 22.* 171. To Nawab Muhammād Rizā Khān. Thinks it necessary to establish criminal courts in hill countries to prevent murderers and other offenders from escaping with impunity. Is of opinion that a *Faujdārī* Court should be appointed at Ramgarh. (T I 15, pp. 31-2, no 57; A I 3, p. 60.)

*May 24.* 172. From Nawab Muhammād Rizā Khān. Says that he made every inquiry to detect the thieves who misappropriated the seals belonging to Mr Andrews and Raja Gobind Rām. (A R 3, p. 96.)

*May 24.* 173. To Mahdi Niśār Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Says that a new system having been lately adopted for the better administration of justice in criminal cases and for preserving the peace of the country, an arrangement in the establishment of *Faujdārs* has been arrived at as a result of the *Nāib Šūba*'s recommendations. Points out to him that although he is a servant of the *Dīwānī* in the management of the collections dependent on Hooghly, yet in the duties of the *Faujdārī* and in the charge of the police attached to that station he must consider

1776

himself only as a servant of the *Nāzīm* whose orders, or the orders of the *Nāib Nāzīm*, are to be his authority and guide in all his work respecting that Department. If he is found lacking in obedience to them he will be dismissed from the office he holds under the *Dīwāni*. (T I 15, p. 32, no 58.)

May 25.

174. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has received 14 letters from him. In the letter that was written to him on 12 March he was merely requested to obtain the Nawab *Nāzīm*'s orders for the removal of the sepoys employed by the French and the flags hoisted by them at places where they had no authority to establish factories. He has apparently misunderstood the terms of the letter, for in the *parwāna* that has been issued by the Nawab *Nāzīm* the removal of Frenchmen also has been ordered. This was not asked of the Nawab. There can be no objection to Frenchmen residing in any part of the provinces provided they conform to the general regulations of the Government and do not claim any exclusive privileges. Encloses a list of the places where the French have established Residencies without sanction. Sends also a translation of certain parts of the Treaty of Paris.

After the Supreme Court had decided that M. Sanson must take his trial before the 'adālat at Midnapore he managed to escape and has probably gone to Chandernagore. Expects that the addressee will take proper steps to vindicate the dignity of the *Nāzīm* in this case.

With regard to the *Faujdārī* of Hooghly, thinks it advisable that the present *Faujdār* should have charge of the *Thānādārī* of the district as well as of the collections, and recommends that Mahdi Nişār Khān be appointed to that trust.

In respect of his proposal to place public houses under the authority of *Faujdārs* thinks that this would lead to irregularities and disputes. Will give a definite answer after he has made a further inquiry.

The *Faujdārī* court at Bishnupur having charged Rām Mohan Rāy, *Dīwān* of the district, with obstructing the course of justice, the Chief and Council of Burdwan have been directed to suspend him from his office and summon him to Burdwan in order to try him for the offences alleged against him.

Observes that the addressee has misunderstood what was written to him about persons who presume to imprison others of their own authority on the pretence that they owe them sums of money. They should be punished by the criminal courts but the disputed accounts of the parties being a matter of Property must be decided by the *Dīwāni* 'adālats.

*List of places at which the French have established Residencies.*—Santipur, Supur, Malda, Serul, Pawa, Mahmudganj, Shibganj, Harial, Andulberia, Bhiti, Ajaibpur, Bakerganj, Mohanpur, Ghatal, Kirpai. (T I 15, pp. 32-6, no 59; A I 3, p. 61.)

May 25.

175. To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Acknowledges his letter and says that the letter enclosed in it has been forwarded to the Nawab of Arcot. (T I 15, p. 36, no 60; A I 3, p. 64.)

May 25.

176. To Raja Dal Chand. Complimentary reply to his letter. (T I 15, p. 36, no 61.)

1776

May 31.

177. From the Vazir [Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Sets forth a long account of Sa'ádat 'Ali Khán's levying troops at Gohad and generally of his suspicious conduct with Najaf Khán. (2) Says that the prospect of trouble in Oudh requires an additional force. (A R 3, p. 109.)

May 31.

178. To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter. Has been trying to trace the whereabouts of Rájáram Bishnúnáth and Shám Ráo whom the addressee suspected were concealed in the house of the Raja of Burdwan. They were actually there till May 22 after which they went away to Cuttack. (T I 15, pp. 36-7, no 62; A I 3, p. 62.)

[May—]. 179. Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah to Raja Chait Singh. Grants him a *fáriqh-khaſi* to the effect that the Raja has paid all the dues in respect of various *parganas* for 1181 *Faſlī* (1773-4) into the treasury. (C R 6, pp. 57-8, no 34.)

[May—]. 180. From Maharaj Misar, *Vakil* of Raja Chait Singh. Intimates the payment of the revenue in eleven instalments into the treasury. Requests that Mr Francis Fowke may be instructed to give his master the customary *khil'at*. (C R 6, pp. 58-9, no 35.)

Jun. 1. 181. From Mahdi Nisár Khán. Has received a *parwána* from the Governor-General informing him that his services as *Faujdár* are connected with the *Nizámat* and that he should refer everything regarding the *Chakla* of Hooghly and the *Faujdári 'adálat* there to the Nawab or *Náib Súba* of Bengal and that there is no need for his referring to the Governor-General and Council. Says in reply that he will obey the orders of the Nawab and the *Náib Súba*. Refers the Governor-General to his *vakil*, Saiyid Núru'llah for further particulars. (C R 6, p. 53, no 28; A R 3, p. 99.)

Jun. 11. 182. From Mahdi Nisár Khán. Has received the Governor-General's *parwána* calling upon him to explain why he refused to allow an elephant belonging to Colonel Muir's regiment at Chanak (Barrackpore) to cross the river at Hooghly and why he returned unopened a letter that was written to him by the Colonel. Says in reply that the men who brought the elephant were asked to bear their own expenses for crossing the river as he had no fund to meet expenses of that nature and that they were informed that all sorts of compulsory labour was prohibited. The men refused to do so and seized a boat which was moored at the *gháṭ* of *Bakhshbandar* and took the elephant to the other side of the river. The writer did not interfere with them in any way. With regard to the Colonel's letter he denies having returned it unopened and says that his men did not even mention to him about the letter. (C R 6, pp. 53-4, no 29; A R 3, p. 99.)

Jun. 3. 183. From the King. Acknowledges the present of muslin, etc., through Raja Dayáram and enters into a long complaint about the non-payment of the tribute. (A R 3, p. 93.)

Jun. 3. 184. From Nawab Muhammad Rízá Khán. (1) Proposes several changes in the *Kotwáli* of the *Nizámat*. (2) Says that the murder of

<sup>1</sup> Date given in the volume of Abstracts is 31 May.

1776

Munshi Alla (sic) was proved against those who had committed it. (A R 3, p. 96.)

**Jun. 3.** 185. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Requests that Dr Walters may be allowed to attend him in the place of Dr Thomas. (2) Requests that none of the Company's troops may take possession of the Allahabad fortress as it would be prejudicial to his dignity. (A R 3, p. 109.)

**Jun. 4.** 186. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Says he will send *Faujdārī* officers to Rangpur as directed. (A R 3, p. 96.)

**Jun. 5.** 187. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. As requested in his letter has appointed Mr Walters to succeed Mr Thomas as his Surgeon. (T I 15, p. 37, no 63; A I 3, p. 68.)

**Jun. 5.** 188. To the King. Has been honoured with the receipt of His Majesty's *shugga* and is happy to learn that the articles which he sent through Raja Dayārām Pandit have been accepted. His Majesty has expressed his surprise at the writer's seeking the Company's permission for the payment of the Bengal tribute which is such an inconsiderable sum particularly in view of the grant of the *Diwānī* of a whole province made to them. In fact, it amounts to no more than the revenue of a single *pargana* of the *Sūba*. His Majesty has also hinted that affairs of greater importance are concluded by him without any reference to the Company and cites as instances the writer's transactions with Shuja'u'd-Daulah by which he fixed the expenses of the maintenance of the army on him and appropriated the revenue of Kora and Allahabad to the use of the Company instead of paying it into the royal treasury. The dependents of the Company return to Europe with crores of rupees while the master and sovereign of the land is fed on empty promises. His Majesty perceives that the King of England is uninformed of the state of affairs here and observes that the writer ought to refer the question to him and not to the Company, for it is to him that the right of command belongs. In conclusion, His Majesty desires him to give Raja Dayārām Pandit permission to depart and to adopt some other mode of conveying the money when he is able to pay or to return a plain answer, if he is not inclined to pay at all. Says in reply that the only instructions he has so far received from the Company is that he must not make any further remittances on account of the tribute without their permission. A reply to His Majesty was delayed in the hope of a more favourable answer to other representations which had been made to the Company. Is therefore obliged to withhold an immediate compliance with his demands. Whether he shall be able to remit the tribute at some future period depends upon the order of the Company without which he cannot act, for he is their servant and bound by their commands which are the same as the commands of his King. They are the servants of the King and the only instruments by which his authority extends to the writer. Will give Raja Dayārām his permission to return to the Presence, as he is ever desirous of paying immediate attention to His Majesty's commands. (T I 15, pp. 37-40, no 64; A I 3, p. 59.)

1778

*Jun. 6.* 189. From Anand Saran. Complains of John Campbell's conduct in marching against his people. (*A R 3*, p. 89.)

*Jun. 6.* 190. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Desires him to announce that the Council have for the present decided not to give effect to their resolution prohibiting the importation of foreign salt. Requests him to furnish information from the best official materials, whether during the *sūbadārī* of Nawab Mahābat Jang [Ali Vardi Khān] the trade in foreign salt was free to all, and especially whether the European Companies or those trading under their protection were allowed to import foreign salt into Bengal without a special license from the government. (*T I 15*, p. 40, no 65; *A I 3*, p. 61.)

*Jun. 6.* 191. To Bahū Begam, mother of Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Has received her letter and is glad to learn that she is keeping good health, and that Shugān Ali Khān has reached Fyzabad. Assures her of his staunch friendship for her. Raja Gobind Rām, who is now attending on him, is her most faithful servant. Hopes to hear from her every now and then. (*T I 15*, p. 41, no 66; *A I 3*, p. 67.)

*Jun. 6.* 192. To Mir Saidū. Received his letters stating that Fath Ali Khān has sent a *vakil* to the Governor-General. Asks him to rest assured that a suitable reply will be given to the *vakil* when he arrives. (*T I 15*, p. 41, no 67; *A I 3*, p. 63.)

*Jun. 6.* 193. To the mother of Mir Saidū. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that endeavours will be made to reconcile Mir Saidū to his brother [who are at variance respecting the share of their stipends]. (*T I 15*, p. 41, no 68.)

*Jun. 6.* 194. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Complimentary. (*T I 15*, p. 41, no 69.)

*Jun. 6.* 195. To Ziyā'u'd-Daulah Farzand Khān. Has received his letter stating that there has arisen a dispute with his brother respecting the partition of his father's estate and that he intends to come to Calcutta after the capture of the fort of Dig. Says in reply that family disputes are best settled by relations. (*T I 15*, pp. 41-2, no 70.)

*Jun. 6.* 196. To Ghulām Husain Khān. Congratulates him on his obtaining a promotion and hopes that he will carry out his duties creditably. (*T I 15*, p. 42, no 71; *A I 3*, p. 58.)

*Jun. 8.* 197. From Mirza Najaf Khān. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter of 8 *Rabī' I* (May 5). Says that when he was at Akbarabad, the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah assisted by the English troops asked the writer to accompany him to Rohilkhand and persuade the King to come as far as the banks of the Ganges. Accordingly the King came out of the city but soon changed his mind and returned. The writer joined the army of the Nawab who entrusted the affairs of the *Vizārat* to him and himself went to Fyzabad. His Majesty sent for Samrū who was serving under the Jats and gave him an appointment and granted him a *jāgīr*. The writer then represented to His Majesty that the man was a notorious enemy of the English and his presence in the King's service was quite improper. After eight months the King was prevailed upon to call Samrū with a view to his ultimate dismissal.

1776

The King and 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān not liking the writer's ascendancy intended to create a disturbance by manoeuvring a quarrel between him and Samrū but the latter hearing that the English troops were operating in Rohilkhand resigned his post through fear. In order to send the man to a remote part of the country he deputed him to Jaipur which was the centre of invasion of the Jats and Rajputs. (The concluding portion of the letter is missing). (C R 6, pp. 59-61, no 36; A R 3, p. 100.)

Jun. 81.

198. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Complains that Col. Upton who was deputed to him on his request never came to him but went to his enemies and refused to see his men. At last he sent his two representatives, Mādhū Rāo Gopāl and Sheo Rām, who managed to see the Colonel and convey his message to him. Says that the Colonel acted as the writer's enemies had desired. Refers the Governor-General to his *vakīl* for futher particulars. (Worm-eaten). (C R 6, p. 62, no 37; A R 3, pp. 103-4.)

Jun. 8.

199. From Nawab Mir Qāsim 'Ali Khān. Congratulates Mr Hastings on his being appointed Governor-General and requests that he himself may now experience justice. (A R 3, p. 90.)

Jun. 11.

200. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Repeats his fears of Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān's intentions which, he believes, are repressed only through fear of the Company and requests that none of the Company's troops may be recalled from his country. (A R 3, p. 109.)

Jun. 13.

201. To the *Bakhshī* *Šuba* of Cooch Behar. Some time ago a complaint was made by him against Nāqir Deo's *gumāshṭa* for confining his *Kotwāl*. Orders were accordingly issued to the Chief and Council of Dinajpur to make an enquiry into the conduct of the *gumāshṭa*. Is happy to find that he is satisfied with the dismissal of the *gumāshṭa*. As similar disputes may occasionally arise on the frontiers of their respective territories, he is desired to appoint a *vakīl* to reside at Dinajpur in order to bring such complaints to the notice of the Chief and Council there with a view to obtaining redress. (T I 15, p. 42, no 72; A I 3, p. 58.)

Jun. 13.

202. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Approves of the suggestion made in his letter respecting the *Faujdārī* and *Kotwālī* of Patna. Has accordingly issued orders to the Chief and Council of Patna to place the *Kotwāl* and his officers under the immediate control of the *Faujdārī*. The Khān is empowered to appoint the *Kotwāl* and is directed to forbid him from levying fines any longer for defraying the expenses of his department. For this purpose a sum of Rs 1,356 will be paid to his order from the treasury at Patna in addition to the sum of Rs 2,942 originally sanctioned to meet the expenses of the *Faujdārī* establishment. In reply to his request for additional guards of sepoys for the more secure protection of Poobtal and Katwa until the *Faujdārī* system there is firmly established, says that 'orders will be sent to the officer commanding the battalion at Murshidabad to 'furnish him

1776

with such occasional aid whenever he applies for it. (T I 15, pp. 42-8, no 73 ; A I 3, p. 61.)

Jun. 13.

203. To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letters assuring him of his attachment to the Company, and communicating among other information his intention of dismissing Samrū as the siege of Dig has been successfully terminated by the reduction of that fortress and his services are no longer required. Is glad to hear of the reduction of Dig by his army. May all his future undertakings be similarly crowned with success adding more to his reputation! Desires him to dismiss Samrū, Madec, and other Europeans who are now in the command of his army. Will supply him with efficient European officers if necessary. Men of the type of Samrū and Madec are not only a contagion to every fair and honorable character, but are a real barrier to the renewal of friendly relations which formerly subsisted between him and the Company. The English *sardārs* are desirous of reviving friendship with him. But as a real and lasting friendship cannot exist between two parties whose views and inclinations are opposite, he is desired to prevail on Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān to go back to the protection of his brother, Asafu'd-Daulah, or accept the asylum offered him by the Company in the province of Bengal. If Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān continues to remain with him, the world at large, unaware of the real fact, may consider this an act of hostility to the Company—a notion which may in the end lead to misunderstandings. If he acts upon these instructions, he shall continue to receive the allowance of 2 *lākh* of rupees per annum from the Company as formerly. (T I 15, pp. 43-5, no 74 ; A I 3, p. 64.)

Jun. 13.

204. To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Has learnt with the greatest concern that he fled from his brother's court and took refuge with Mirzā Najaf Khān at the fort of Dig. Hitherto he has waited in the hope that a man of his good sense will avail himself of the offers extended to him by his brother, Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah, for his return and will make his [the writer's] interposition unnecessary, but regrets to say that facts have proved otherwise. Says that if he is unwilling to reside within his brother's dominions, he may safely and confidently return to Bengal under the protection of his government, where every respect and attention will be paid to him. Desires him not to reside in the province of Bihar and thereby avoid giving umbrage to his brother, Asafu'd-Daulah. Will be happy to prove the attachment which subsisted between the Company and his late father, by giving due attention to his son. Requests him strongly to accept the Governor-General's offer as the only means of securing his present safety and promoting his future interests. Mr Bristow has already communicated to him the particulars of his correspondence with the addressee. This gentleman has been ordered to attend to and settle the Khān's affairs in the most beneficial manner. Refers the Khān therefore to him for settling the mode of his return. (T I 15, pp. 45-7, no 75 ; A I 3, p. 67.)

Jun. 14.

205. From Rahmat 'Ali Khān and others. Beg that the former charitable allowance they received from the *Zamīndārī* of Benares may be ordered to be continued to them by Raja Chait Singh. (A R 3, p. 103.)

1776

*Jun. 14.* 206. From the Vazir [Nawab Äşafu'd-Daulah]. Repeats his request for Col. Goddard being sent to him. (A R 3, p. 109.)

*Jun. 17.* 207. From Nawab Muhammad Rizâ Khân. (1) Will follow the Governor-General's orders just received respecting the French. (2) Requests to be furnished with *Nizâmat* papers now at Motijhil. (A R 3, p. 96.)

*Jun. 17.* 208. From the Vazir [Nawab Äşafu'd-Daulah]. Thanks the Governor-General for complying with his request respecting Capt. Showers. (A R 3, p. 109.)

*Jun. 18.* 209. From Nawab Mubâraku'd-Daulah. Begs to hear of the Governor-General's health as he always communicates his own. (A R 3, p. 994.)

*Jun. 18.* 210. From Sâliha Begam. Notifies her intention of sending Mîr Sa'îdu'llah and Mîr Qâsim 'Ali to the Governor-General. (A R 3, p. 107.)

*Jun. 18.* 211. To Nawab Äşafu'd-Daulah. Has learnt from his letter that it will prove detrimental to his interest if the troops are now removed from Belgram to Allahabad. Has therefore contrary to his previous orders commanded them to remain at Belgram. Is glad to hear that his mutinous army has been subdued and the ringleaders taken to task. Thinks that this action of his will strike a terror into the heart of the remainder of his unruly army and keep them under his control. It is not at all surprising that the native officers who do not like to be superseded by the Europeans should encourage the sepoys to mutiny. Hopes that when new battalions are raised and disciplined properly under British officers they will be obedient and serviceable and prove an effectual safeguard to his country. Is happy to learn that he has gained advantages over the Mahrattas, that he has reduced his own mutinous troops, and that Mahbûb Ali Khân has returned to his duty. Is also glad to note that Muhammad Elîch Khân has returned to the path of allegiance and that the Nawab intends to place the reins of government in his hands. Hopes the Khân will exert himself to retrieve the Nawab's affairs from the confusion into which they have fallen and establish them on a sound footing. Has according to his request permitted Colonel Goddard to accept the command of the British officers in his service, and directed him to repair to his court for this purpose with all expedition. As desired by the Nawab recommends Capt. Martine to him for the work of superintending his arsenal. Has ordered the Captain to proceed to him and to receive charge of this office. Has learnt with great concern the course which Mirzâ Sa'âdat Ali Khân has followed. In consideration of his long attachment to the Nawab's family, would like to effect a reconciliation between him and his brother. With this end in view he pressed Sa'âdat Ali in the most urgent manner to accept of an accommodation with the Nawab, or, in the alternative, to repair to Bengal and take up his residence there. Has also directed Mr Bristow to use his endeavours in the accomplishment of this object. Has asked Najaf Khân to persuade Sa'âdat Ali Khân to go back to the Nawab and not to encourage him to stay at Dig. (T I 15, pp. 47-9, no 76; A I 3, p. 68.)

1776

**Jun. 18.** 212. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letter requesting him to supply muskets for the use of about six battalions. Says in reply that he has ordered 5,000 muskets to be fitted and sent to him. (*T I 15, p. 49, no 77 ; A I 3, p. 68.*)

**Jun. 21.** 213. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. A very extraordinary complaint has been preferred against Muhammad 'Alī Beg, *Faujdār* of Nadia. Encloses the petition desiring him to make an investigation into the case and to redress the grievances of the complainant.

*Petition.* On or about 18 Āśin, one Pāñchū Dās, the son of Kanai Dās, took the petitioner's nephew, Sibū, to his house at 10 o'clock in the morning and brought him back to the petitioner the same evening with a gaping wound on the head. Kanai Dās in reply to the petitioner's enquiry about the wound said that the fall of a stick had caused it. But when Sibū was asked by Rāmji Rāy, he said that Pāñchū Dās had wounded him with a hatchet. On the fourth day, the boy succumbed to his wound. Muhammad 'Alī Beg, *Faujdār* of Nadia, sent for both Kanai and the petitioner and held an enquiry. He found Kanai guilty and ordered him to compensate the petitioner for the damage and loss he had suffered by the death of his nephew. But on the next day the *Faujdār* again sent for him and forcibly made him write that he had no grievances, and directed him to pay a penalty of Rs 13 without giving him any sort of redress. Prays that the Governor-General will take this matter into his serious consideration and render him justice. (*T I 15, pp. 49-50, no 78 ; A I 3, p. 61.*)

**Jun. 24.** 214. From Raja Chait Singh's *wakil*. Requests a *fāriḡh-khati* for one year's *qist* and a *khil'at* besides for the Raja. (*A R 3, p. 104.*)

**Jun. 24.** 215. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Encloses drafts of *parwānās* which the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) proposes to address to Mons. Chevalier. (*A R 3, p. 96.*)

**Jul. 2.** 216. From the Nawab of Arcot. Repeats his former remonstrance against Lord Pigot and the Madras Government and transmits a correspondence that took place with them respecting Tanjore. (*A R 3, p. 101.*)

**Jul. 4.** 217. From Sakharām Pandit. Expresses surprise at not getting an answer to any one of the four letters he had written. Says that he has exchanged a counterpart of the treaty delivered by Col. Upton although the last article relative to Salsette was not quite to his wishes: but relies on its being hereafter amended. Complains of the conduct of the Bombay Government on many occasions. (*A R 3, p. 105.*)

**Jul. 6.** 218. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Requests that Capt. John Pelling may be appointed to his troops. (2) Expresses great surprise at the Governor-General's recalling two battalions from the defence of his provinces and complaints of the intrigues and disaffection of members of his family and subjects. (3) States his high opinion of Col. Parker who subdued Māhbūb 'Alī Khān whom the writer had dismissed and declares that it would have been very dangerous had the Colonel withdrawn from the protection of his country. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

1776

*Jul. 11.* 219. From Mirzā Sa'ādat Ali Khān. Notifies his retreat to Akbar-nagar and states his reliance on the support of the Company and the advice of the Governor-General by which he will be guided as to his return. (A R 3, p. 106.)

*Jul. 11* 220. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Complains of his not getting replies to his several letters and of the communication made him by Col. Upton with respect to the treaty concluded at Poona which strips him of liberty and consigns his name to oblivion for ever. Declares that the Colonel's conduct was unfair towards him. (A R 3, p. 104.)

*Jul. 12.* 221. From Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah. Requests attention to the 'arzī which Muḥammad Nāṣir Quli Khān may deliver on the subject of deductions in his lands. (A R 3, p. 110.)

*Jul. 14.* 222. From Fath Ali Khān. Complains of the scantiness of his allowance of Rs 500 a month. (A R 3, p. 91.)

*Jul. 14.* 223. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Requests that the gentlemen at Sylhet may be ordered not to obstruct persons in charge of elephants. (A R 3, p. 96.)

*Jul. 14.* 224. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Thanks the Governor-General for sending Dr Walters to him. (A R 3, p. 110.)

*Jul. 15.* 225. *Fāriḡh-khaṭī* executed by Na'wab Āṣafu'd-Daulah in which he says that according to the *qaulnāma* 1 given on 19 *Shāhān*, 1189 A. H. (15 Oct. 1775) he has received 56 *lākhs* of rupees from his mother (Bahū Begam) and that he relinquishes all his claims on her property. (C R 5, pp. 178-9, no 78.)

*Jul. 17.* 226. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. The commercial Resident at Rangpur has reported that the factory there is much infested with dacoits and that the Company's property is in continual danger of being stolen. Says that the Resident has always a large amount of Company's money in his hands. Requests him therefore to give particular injunctions to the *Faujdār* of Rangpur to be attentive to the immediate protection of the factory and to endeavour as much as possible to suppress this gang of dacoits. (T I 15, p. 51, no 79; A I 3, p. 61.)

*Jul. 17.* 227. To Muḥammad Elich Khān. Expresses his pleasure at the news of his reappointment to the court of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and congratulates him on the occasion. May the Nawab long enjoy the benefit of his assistance and may his confidence and favour daily increase towards him! This news was conveyed to him some time ago by Raja Gobind Rām who resided here for a long time on the part of the Nawab. The Raja is a capable man and he always tried to promote a good understanding between the Nawab and this government. Desires him to have the Raja deputed here. (T I 15, pp. 51-2, no 80; A I 3, p. 63.)

*Jul. 17.* 228. To Nawab Abdu'l Ahad Khān. The subject of this letter is the same as that of the King's letter of 5 June, no 188 above. (T I 15, p. 52, no 81.)

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. IV, no 1981.

1776

Jul. 17. 229. To Raja Kalyān Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of a present of tobacco. (*T I* 15, p. 52, no 82.)

Jul. 17. 230. To the Seths. Complimentary, acknowledging receipt of their letter and stating that on account of pressure of business he could not write to them before. (*T I* 15, p. 52, no 83.)

Jul. 19. 231. From Mir Māshā Allāh. Requests similar support in his *altamāgha* now as he formerly experienced from Lord Clive. (*A R* 3, p. 100.)

Jul. 21. 232. From Jagat Seth. Requests payment of Rs 6,83,624-4 as. due to him from the Company and the *Nizāmat*. (*A R* 3, p. 93.)

Jul. 24. 233. From Šāliha Begam. Requests orders to Mr Martin to compel Mir Saídū to discharge his debt to her of Rs 16,200. (*A R* 3, p. 107.)

Jul. 31. 234. To Benirām Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says that in compliance with his request necessary orders were issued but that information of this was not conveyed to him through an oversight. Desires him to proceed to Calcutta as expeditiously as possible. (*T I* 15, p. 52, no 84; *A I* 3, p. 57.)

Jul. 31. 235. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Informs him that with a view to preventing unauthorised emigration from the Company's territories orders have been issued to the officers on the frontier stations in Bihar to apprehend any Europeans crossing the borders without proper passports and to deliver them up to *Faujdārī* officers at Patna. Requests him to direct these officers to take charge of the offenders when they are brought to them. (*T I* 15, p. 53, no 85; *A I* 3, p. 61.)

Aug. 1. 236. From Purushottam, the Peshwa's *vakil*. Notifies the Peshwa's having deputed him to the Vazir with a view to increasing the present friendship between both the states. (*A R* 3, p. 102.)

Aug. 12. 237. From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests the Governor-General to arrange to send four officers to Oudh, one to act as Quartermaster General and three to serve under Col. Goddard as Secretary, A. D. C. and Interpreter. (*C R* 6, p. 6, no 4; *A R* 3, p. 110.)

Aug. 13. 238. Mir Zainu'l 'Abidin, *Faujdār* of Rangpur. Reports that the officials of the *zamīndārs* do not communicate to him the news of the *muṭassal*, that in a recent scuffle at *pargana* Purab Bhag between his sepoys and the dacoits neither the *zamīndārs* nor their men helped the former and that in consequence one of his men was killed and two were wounded. The dacoits escaped with one man killed. They are cultivators by day and dacoits by night. The officials of the *zamīndārs* seem to be in league with them. Some of the dacoits have three to four hundred armed men. With a small force under him is unable to arrest Majnūn Shah, a formidable dacoit, who has a large following. Requests to be supplied with a company of *tilangās* to deal with him. The *zamīndārs* and farmers of *pargana* Karjihat were summoned and asked to give an undertaking for sending the news of the *muṭassal* regularly but they pleaded their inability to do so. They said that the *mustā'īrs* appointed by the Company had all powers in their hands. Requests that the *zamīndārs* be enjoined to assist him in the suppression of crime. (*C R* 5, pp. 179-81, no 79.)

1776

*Aug. 15.* 239. From Nawab Áṣafu'd-Daulah. Expresses the hope that the Governor-General will support Abbás Quli Khán, youngest son of the late Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah, and write to the Chief and Council at Patna to help him in getting his inheritance which has been illegally seized by Muhammad Shujá' Khán, eldest son of the aforesaid Nawab. (C R 6, pp. 6, 7, no 5; A R 3, p. 110.)

*Aug. 15.* 240. From Mirzá Sa'ádat Áli Khán. Has repeatedly informed the Governor-General of the hardships he is labouring under but has received no replies from him. Says that his father the late Nawab Shujá'u'd-Daulah when he was returning after defeating the Afghans (the Rohillas) with the help of the English, put the writer in charge of the administration of Bareilly. On the death of his father, his brother Nawab Áṣafu'd-Daulah ascended the throne. Though he was at liberty to collect an army and declare his independence in which he might have been supported by many, he did nothing of the sort merely for the sake of the English (who had supported Nawab Áṣafu'd-Daulah). Being unsuccessful in his attempts to go to Calcutta owing to manifold difficulties he submitted his case to Mr Bristow with a view to getting a *jágir* granted to him by his brother Nawab Áṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests the Governor-General to direct Mr Bristow to arrange an escort for accompanying him to Calcutta.

Enclosure : Informs the *sáhibs* (Members of the Council) that he will soon start for Calcutta accompanied by Nawab Madáru'd-Daulah. (C R 6, pp. 23-6, no 12; A R 3, p. 106.)

*Aug. 16.* 241. From Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah II [Shujá 'Quli Khán]<sup>1</sup>. Has learnt that Karim Quli Khán, his younger brother, has addressed a slanderous letter to the Governor-General containing various complaints against him and sent it to Calcutta through Amjad Khán, his (the writer's) dismissed servant. Is happy to note that the Governor-General has peremptorily refused to interfere in a private dispute. From the past career of the complainant it will appear how little the man can be trusted. It is not unknown to the Englishmen that it was he who shut the door of friendship against the English and intrigued with Nawab Shujá'u'd-Daulah against the writer and ruined him. Amjad Khán the associate of his brother is also a man of the same type. He was one of the writer's servants and was dismissed for a series of misdemeanours. It was on his account that he annoyed Raja Dayárám Pandit who had been a friend to him for twenty years. Refers the Governor-General to Sidhmal who will speak to him regarding the conduct of both Karim Quli Khán and Amjad Khán. (C R 6, pp. 19-22, no 10; A R 3, p. 98.)

*Aug. 16.* 242. From Salíha Begam. Complimentary. (C R 6, pp. 5, 6, no 3; A R 3, p. 107.)

*Aug. 16.* 243. From Nawab Ihtirámu'd-Daulah. Thanks the Governor-General for his sentiments which he expressed before Shah Wali at Calcutta. With regard to Násir Quli Khán's petition requesting

<sup>1</sup> The Vol. of copies gives 'Elich Khan' evidently a mistake.

1776

certain deductions from the revenue of *chakla* Akbarnagar understands that the Governor-General has put up an English translation of it before the Council and is awaiting a letter from Mr Barton on the subject. Has learnt from Mr Barton that he has already sent his reply to the Council. Hopes the Governor-General will soon pass favourable orders. (C R 6, pp. 22-3, no 11; A R 3, p. 111.)

**Aug. 16.** 244. From Muhammad Elich Khân. Says that he could not wait on the Vazir earlier because Murtazâ Khân had been intriguing against him. Now that Murtazâ Khân is dead he has responded to the Vazir's call and presented himself at his court. Has been the recipient of great favours and has no doubt that these are the result of the good offices of the Governor-General. Will work hard as he has ever done towards advancing the interests of his master, the *mir*, as well as those of the Company. (C R 6, pp. 9, 10, no 7; A R 3, p. 100.)

**Aug. 16.** 245. From Nawab Muzaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizâ Khân]. Has received the Governor-General's letter stating that the neighbourhood of the Company's factory at Rangpur is infested with robbers, and desiring him to make arrangements for guarding the factory well. Says that immediately on receipt of this he directed the *Faujdâr* of the place to take the necessary action and intimation has just been received that he has arrested some of the ruffians and is on the look out for the rest. Requests an order to the Chief and *Zamindârs* of Rangpur to assist the *Faujdâr* with men if necessary. (C R 6, pp. 28-9, no 16; A R 3, p. 96.)

**Aug. 16.** 246. From Nawab Muzaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizâ Khân]. Has received the Governor-General's letter intimating that he has written to the *chankîs* of the Bihar frontier not to allow any Europeans to go across the frontier of the province without *râhdârî dastak* and that if any man attempts to do so without a *dastak* he should be made over to the officials of the *Faujdârî* at Azimabad. According to the directions of the Governor-General a letter has been written to Kalb Ali Khân, the *Faujdâr* of Azimabad. (C R 6, p. 30, no 17; A R 3, p. 96.)

**Aug. 16.** 247. From the mother of Sultân Dâ'ûd [Mirzâ] (Sâliha Begam). Is anxiously awaiting replies to her two letters sent through Mir Saiyid Ali. (C R 6, p. 31, no 18; A R 3, p. 107.)

**Aug. 16.** 248. From the *vakîl* of Sâliha Begam. Says that Mir Saidû and Sâliha Begam are always quarrelling about their subsidies and requests that the accounts of both may be adjusted. (C R 6, p. 45, no 23; A R 3, p. 107.)

**Aug. 16.** 249. From Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah II. Sets forth the ill-conduct of Amjad in wishing to foment quarrel between him and his brother. (A R 3, p. 98.)

**Aug. 16.** 250. From the Vazir [Nawab Âsafu'd-Daulah]. Speaks of the favour he bestowed on Muhammad Elich Khân. Requests that the 5,000 muskets provided for him may be sent without delay. Has had an interview with Col. Goddard and has written an encouraging letter to his brother, Sa'âdat 'Ali Khân. (A R 3, p. 110.)

1776

Aug. 16. 251. From Sultân Dâ'ud Mirzâ's *vakil*. Requests orders to Muhammad Rizâ Khân to increase his constituent's allowance. (A R 3, p. 107.)

Aug. 22. 252. To Anand Saran. In consequence of his complaints made against Ensign John Campbell for violence and ravages said to have been committed by him in the Balasore districts, a thorough enquiry had been instituted. It is understood that one Lochan Chaudhri, a *zamindâr* subject to the Mahratta Government forcibly took possession of the lands and tenement belonging to Asarâm Chaudhri, one of the Company's *zamindârs*, and refused to give them back. Ensign Campbell was therefore sent to obtain justice on behalf of Asarâm. Having failed in his efforts to persuade both Lochan and the *Faujdâr* of Balasore to grant a restitution of the lands and property to Asarâm, the Ensign under orders seized the lands in question and delivered them back to Asarâm. It is no doubt impossible to prevent disputes and controversies between the subjects of two different states living on the borders of their respective dominions. Requests him however to try and prevent this as far as possible by giving strict orders to his subjects to avoid differences with those of the Company. Will issue a similar order upon the Company's subjects on the frontier. Notwithstanding these precautions if any disputes arise proper persons should be appointed by mutual consent with power and authority to enquire into and decide the case on the merits of the evidence of the parties concerned. (T I 15, pp. 53-4, no 86 ; A I 3, p. 57.)

Aug. 22. 253. To the *Teshû Lâma*. Acknowledges the receipt of his presents. Both Mr Bogle and Purangiri Gosain brought his letters expressing his satisfaction at the news of peace with the Deb Raja. Has learnt that he desires to obtain a house and a piece of land in this country on the banks of the river for religious purposes, and that he intends to send some of his men together with those of *Changia Lâma*, High Priest to the Emperor of China, to visit the temples in Hindustan. His letters commending Sukhdeogiri, Denosipuri and Kishanpuri to his favour and one by the *dâk* bearing on the news of his good health have also been received. Is glad to hear from Mr Bogle of the favour he had shewn to him and of his sincerity of friendship for the Governor-General and considers his presents as a token of that friendship. Says that his efforts to enlighten mankind and to lead them in the paths of virtue and happiness and to banish discord and enmity from their minds by implanting the principles of peace and harmony in them constitute a true worship of God. The writer in like manner is averse to wars and quarrels and has orders from his superiors to cultivate a good understanding with the different nations inhabiting on the borders of this country. Is therefore always disposed to act agreeably to his [addressee's] inclinations. Now that according to his desire and through his mediation peace has been made with the Bhutias he [the writer] will try his best to maintain it. In compliance with his request has granted to him a hundred *bihgas* of land on the banks of the Ganges opposite to Calcutta and on it has caused a house to be built and gardens to be laid out. Has written to the Company for proper *sanads* which will be forwarded to him later. As his men were expected to visit the

1776

temples in Hind istan last year, Dr Hamilton was sent to Bhutan with a view to conducting them to Calcutta. But as they did not come, the Doctor has been directed to await them on the borders till the advent of winter and upon their arrival to afford them every assistance and provide for them every accommodation on their journey to Calcutta. Sukheogiri after a short stay at Calcutta took leave and proceeded to Benares and Denosirpuri also followed him thither. Mr Bogle was asked to represent that the opening of a free communication for merchants between his country and Bengal was desirable, so that they might travel in security in the same manner as formerly. Says that commercial intercourse is for the advantage and improvement of the country and as he [the *Lāma*] himself is anxious to promote the general good of mankind hopes he will join with him in bringing the proposal to a happy conclusion by obtaining the concurrence of the Chiefs of Oterakund. Longs very much to have an interview with him but the distance of his place of residence and the almost impassable mountains which separate Bengal from his country and his own indispensable duties prevent him from doing so. Has the greatest confidence in Purangiri and has therefore entrusted to him some important matters which he will represent to him. Has also given Purangiri some presents for him according to the enclosed list<sup>1</sup> and requests him to accept them. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (T I 15, pp. 54-8, no 87; A I 3, p. 67.)

Aug. 23. 254. From Nawab Muzaaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Commends Mirzā Imām Baksh to the Governor-General's favour. (C R 6, pp. 26-7, no 13; A R 3, p. 96.)

Aug. 28. 255. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as his letter of 15 August, no 239 above. (C R 6, pp. 7, 8, no 6; A R 3, p. 110.)

Aug. 28. 256. From Nawab Muzaaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Says that on enquiry no fault could be brought home to the *Faujdāri* establishment of Rangpur to justify Mr Barton's insulting and abusing them. Reports a similar occurrence in Bhagalpur and sends a petition from Zainu'l-Ābidin. Apprehends that a repetition of such acts, if not checked in time, would surely impair the authority of the *Nizāmat* and its officers. (C R 6, pp. 27-8, no 14; A R 3, p. 96.)

Aug. 28. 257. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Appreciates the friendly sentiments which the Governor-General has expressed about him before Raja Gobind Rām. Has thoroughly understood what he has told the Raja. Will always follow the Governor-General's advice. Has already written to him regarding the treatment meted out to 'Abbās Quli Khān, the youngest son of the late Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah, by his eldest brother Muhammad Shujā' Khān. Hopes the Governor-General will write to the Chief and Council at Azimabad to check Muhammad Shujā' from doing so and to separate 'Abbās Quli's and the Begam's shares from that of Muhammad Shujā' Khān. Refers him to Raja

<sup>1</sup>The list is not given in the volume.

1776

Gobind Rām for further particulars. (C R 6, pp. 36-7, no 19; A R 3, p. 108.)

**Aug. 29.** 258. From Nawab Mir Qāsim 'Ali Khān. Is extremely anxious to meet the Governor-General. May his heart soften towards him so that he may not deprive him of the pleasure of an interview! His case is deserving of consideration, for if the Governor-General views it justly he will doubtless concede that he (the Governor-General) is responsible for all the misery and distraction to which the writer is now subjected. The 'bread and water' which God gave him in his native land he regarded better than a kingdom. Now he is a wanderer in deserts and for three years has not had any peace of mind. It is strange that the English should have so far allowed themselves to be misled by interested persons as to ignore the dictates of justice and 'shut the door of friendship' against him. Has at the suggestion of the Governor-General written a detailed account of himself for despatch to the King (of England) and the Company. Hopes that the Governor-General will, in the meanwhile, try to remove the estrangement that has been caused between him and the English. Prays for forgiveness which if it is extended to him will enhance the reputation of the English nation while at the same time it will induce him (the writer) to strive hard to please the English in every possible way. His intention is that on arriving in his native land he would place his children in the protection of the English and then proceed by sea to the holy places and pass his life in praying for the welfare of the English. For twelve years he has been an exile, and like beggars has wandered from door to door. By adding to his misery the English will gain nothing. He is already downtrodden, and it is hardly worth the while of the English to crush him further. Had at the instance of the Governor-General taken up the work of the *Nizāmat* with characteristic zeal but was thwarted by the machinations of Nawab Mir Ja'far whose perfidy, if recorded, will fill a volume. It is difficult to understand how with all his treachery and chicanery he should have managed to gain the good-will of Lord Clive. Denies having required the English to give up Midnapore, Burdwan and Chittagong. When rupture took place between him and the English he lost all control over his army. A conspiracy was set on foot by designing persons who had chosen to join Mir Ja'far. He then wrote a very polite letter to Major Adams stating that as a result of the declaration of hostilities between him and the English his army had got out of his hands, and suggesting that the Major might send some trustworthy person to remove the English who were seized, with their effects. Major Adams replied in an improper strain and laid the whole blame at his door. Samrū, the German, who was appointed to the command of his army after Gurgin Khān had been slain in battle, contrived with Mir Ja'far to bring about the assassination of the English prisoners, the object being to create an insuperable barrier between him and the English. (Badly worm-eaten rendering the letter incomplete and certain facts doubtful.) (C R 6, pp. 13-19, no 9; A R 3, p. 90.)

**Aug. 29.** 259. From Maharaj Misar, *vakīl* of Raja Chait Singh. Reports that a lot of counterfeit coins have been circulated in Benares and that

1776

efforts are being made to trace the coiners. (C R 6, p. 28, no 15; A R 3, p. 104.)

**Aug. 29.** 260. From Mirzā Sa'adat 'Ali Khān. Relates the unfortunate disputes between him and his brother, the Vazir, which he trusts will be made up through the Governor-General's friendly interference. (A R 3, p. 106.)

**Aug. 31.** 261. To the Nawab of Arcot. Says that his repeated representations against the violent and irregular conduct of Lord Pigot in his recent dealings with him were laid before the Supreme Council who called for the 'Proceedings' of the Council of Fort St George in order to ascertain the exact time, the manner and the circumstance under which the cause of complaint arose. When these were received they were examined and compared with his letter as a result of which the Board passed several resolutions unanimously condemning all the acts and declarations of Lord Pigot and his Council and peremptorily enjoined them to abstain from such actions in future. The resolutions are merely confined to the more important facts, while their sentiments on several other minor points have been communicated by letter to the President and Council. Hopes that these efforts to restore a perfect concord and unanimity between him and the Company's servants at Madras may prove effectual. With respect to his claim to the districts of Marava and Nulcotta from where his agents are reported to have been expelled in favour of Raja Tuljaji, the Board are of opinion that a commission consisting of representatives of both the Raja and the Nawab should be set up to examine the question on the spot and that the parties should undertake to abide by whatever decision might be arrived at. His further complaints that Lord Pigot has issued a general proclamation to the people of Tanjore prohibiting them from giving food or protection to the Nawab's men and that he has treated his old and creditable servants with indignity and that a number of sepoys who forcibly entered the fort of Udaiyapolly with the object of capturing Muhammad Hebraz Khān had ill-treated the inmates are also receiving the attention of the Supreme Council and explanations have been called for from the President and Council of Fort St George. It is hoped that these measures will succeed in bringing about a wholesome change in the attitude of the Presidency towards him and the good understanding and cordiality that formerly existed between him and the Company will be restored. (T I 15, pp. 58-62, no 88; A I 3, p. 64.)

**Aug. 31.** 262. To Jagat Seth. Acknowledges receipt of his letter requesting payment of money due to him from the Company and the *Nizāmat*. Has ordered a balance sheet to be prepared. As soon as it is ready and the accounts have been examined the amount due to him shall be paid to his agent from the *Khālisa*. Has repeatedly written to the Company for their orders respecting the clearance of the *Nizāmat* debts, and quite recently sent them a reminder by the *Talbot*. Requests him to wait until their reply is received, for he is unable to pay it off without their authority. (T I 15, pp. 62-3, no 89; A I 3, p. 59.)

1776

[Aug. —] 263. Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān to Mr John Bristow. Has ever been attached to the English, and in pursuance of the admonition of his late father has always looked up to them for guidance and support. His friendship for the English *sardārs* has never been dictated by considerations of private advantage, it being his firm conviction that sincerity of attachment is bound to be reciprocated and recognised. Regards him as the embodiment of all virtues and a perfect model of justice and truthfulness. Reiterates what he wrote to him before about himself. Is passing his days pretty comfortably, thanks to the munificence of Nawab Zu'lfaqārū'd-Daulah (Mirzā Najaf Khān) who has bestowed on him lands yielding 12 *lākhs* of rupees a year and has further sanctioned the sum of 2 *lākhs* for his expenses. With a view to removing every misconception about himself is anxious to proceed to Calcutta to meet the Governor-General and Council. Trusts that he (Mr Bristow) will assist him in every way, and will write to the gentlemen at Calcutta about him in favourable terms. (C R 6, pp. 1-5, no 1.)

[Aug. —] 264. From (Bahū Begam) to Mr John Bristow. Agrees to pay 5 *lākhs* of rupees by instalments, thus: 1 *lākh* after 2 days, another *lākh* after 12 days and 3 *lākhs* in the course of 6 months at Rs 50,000 per month. (C R 6, p. 5, no 2.)

[Aug. —] 265. Nawab Mir Qāsim 'Alī Khān to..... Has received his letter and is rejoiced to hear that he has recovered from his sudden indisposition. Says that he very much regrets having come to 'this district' at the call of Shah 'Alam for not only has he been subjected to vexations and annoyances but had to suffer heavy financial loss as well. His hopes are now centered in the addressee and as sincere friendship has existed between them for a long time, expects that he will now lend him a helping hand. Has never broken his word and will rigidly adhere to any compact that may be made with him. Requests him to use his influence with the Governor-General and Council so that they may again shew him favour. Will ever remain faithfully attached to them and do what they may desire of him. Proposes to pass his remaining years in the Company's protection ever seeking their welfare and offering prayers to the Almighty. Has been an exile from his home for many a year and is tired of the wandering life that he has been leading. (Badly worm-eaten.) (C R 6, pp. 11-13, no 8.)

[Aug. —] 266. From [the *Faujdār* of Rangpur]. Says that immediately on receiving the report of a theft of 200 rupees and 100 *ashrafis*, from the house of Mr Barton, he sent Mirzā 'Alī Akbar to enquire into the matter. After a little while two *harkāras* of Mr Barton having called, abused him and took him forcibly to their master who asked him to find out the thief. As the *Kotwāl* did not obey him nor did the *zamīndārs* give him any assistance, he pointed out the difficulty of tracing the thief but said that he would try his best in the matter. Upon this Mr Barton abused him in filthy language. (Latter portion of the letter is worm-eaten and illegible.) (C R 6, p. 40, no 20.)

1776

[Aug. —] 267. From Muhammad Elich Khân. Expresses his allegiance to the Company and the Vazir and says that he has always tried his best to promote friendship between them. For some time he did not attempt to proceed to Lucknow because of Saiyid Murtaza Khân who though outwardly a friend never lost an opportunity of poisoning the mind of the Vazir against him. When Murtaza Khân died he started for Lucknow. Mirzâ Najaf Khân sent Najaf Quli Khân to stop him on the way and himself marched up to Akbarabad, but somehow or other the writer managed to reach Lucknow. Says that on his arrival Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah did him honour and gave him a *hukilat* and reinstated him in his office. (C R 6, pp. 41-2, no 21.)

[Aug. —] 268. Nawab Mir Qâsim 'Ali Khân to the King. Expresses his earnest desire of presenting himself before the Royal throne. Says that he has been reduced to misery owing to misunderstanding with the English created by the treachery of some of his own dependants. Has been an exile for twelve years and in seeking refuge he has been stripped of all that he possessed by his treacherous servants at the instigation of Nawab Shujâ'u'd-Daulah. Prays that he may be given an office in the Royal Court. (C R 6, pp. 43-4, no 22.)

[Aug. —] 269. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizâ Khân]. Has for some time been receiving reports regarding the negligence of the *pâshâns*, the inattention of the *zamindârs* and the indifference of the District officers. Forwards a representation from the *Faujdâr* of Rangpur showing how his orders are disregarded by the Company's servants. This state of affairs has impaired the dignity of the *Nizâmat*. (C R 6, pp. 45-6, no 24.)

[Aug. —] 270. Mir Zainu'l-Ābidin, *Faujdâr* of Rangpur to (Nawab Muẓaffar Jang). In compliance with the request of the Chief of the factory at Nawabganj the Governor-General directed him (the writer) to guard the factory against the attacks of thieves and robbers. Says that the factory is situated at a distance of over two miles from Rangpur and is beyond the jurisdiction of the *kotwâls* and *pâshâns* of Rangpur. He therefore called the employees of the factory and asked them to give an undertaking for the protection of the factory but they refused to do so. Requests that he may be supplied with more men to suppress robberies and thefts. (C R 6, pp. 46-8, no 25.)

[Aug. —] 271. From Mirzâ (Sa'adat 'Ali Khân). When a mutiny broke out in Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah's camp he found an opportunity and left Lucknow with a few comrades and facing a great many difficulties on the way reached Akbarabad where Mirzâ Najaf Khân received him very kindly. Although Najaf Khân is very hospitable and takes every care for his comfort and is trying to obtain him a *jâgîr* still he would prefer English protection. (Incomplete; the beginning and concluding portions are missing.) (C R 6, p. 50, no 26.)

[Aug. —] 272. From (Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah). Thanks the Governor-General for his letter stating that he has been informed of the disturbances created by the Nawab's troops, that he has heard about the arrival of Mahbub Ali Khân and Muhammad Elich Khân at Lucknow, that he has instructed Col. Goddard to proceed (to Lucknow), that he has sent

1778

Capt. Barton for making guns in compliance with the Nawab's request, that he has despatched 5,000 matchlocks out of the 6,000 requisitioned and that he has written to Mirzā Najaf Khān asking him to provide every comfort for Mirzā Sa'ādat Ali Khān if he does not choose to return to Lucknow. Says in reply that Muhammad Elich Khān is an old servant and has therefore been taken back into his favour. Approves of what he has written to Mirzā Najaf Khān regarding Mirzā Sa'ādat Ali Khān. Has always done everything reasonable for his brother but could never satisfy him. Requests him to inquire from Najaf Khān if he has acted according to the instructions of the Governor-General with regard to the case of his brother. Refers him for further particulars to Gobind Rām. (Incomplete; the beginning and concluding portions are missing.) (C R 6, pp. 51-2, no 27; A R 3, p. 110.)

Sep. 3. 273. To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Wishes to communicate with him on certain points of mutual interest as well as on the renewal of his connection with the Company. As these things are better discussed than written, has selected Major Hannay for a conference with him. The Major is personally known to the Khān and possesses the entire confidence of the writer. Has therefore ordered Major Hannay to proceed to him with all haste. Hopes he will acquaint him unreservedly with his sentiments on all subjects in order to make the proposed alliance a firm and lasting one and will treat whatever the Major communicates to him as proceeding directly from the writer. Desires him to come to a definite decision speedily. (T I 15, pp. 63-4, no. 90; A I 3, p. 64.)

Sep. 10. 274. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has been greatly perturbed since he wrote his last letter to the Governor-General. Lord Pigot is now bent on destroying his domestic peace and his authority over his own family. Says that in direct violation of the agreement made between the Government of Madras and himself in 1780, Lord Pigot has not only given protection to certain members of the Nawab's family, but has encouraged them to seek it from him. The case in point is that of Khairu'd-Din Khān whose ancestors for several generations served the Nawab's family in the past, and whose father had once made a futile attempt to assassinate him. Khairu'd-Din Khān was very young when his father died. Notwithstanding his father's ungratefulness the writer brought him up, married him to his own daughter and gave him the *ta'llugas* of Ramnath and Sheoganga. But he indulged in dissipation, seized the property of the ryots and fraudulently evaded the payment of 60,000 *chakras* to Mr Benfield who had an assignment for that sum on the *ta'lluga* of Ramnath. In pursuit of pleasure, he squandered away the money and jewellery which were bestowed on his wife at the time of marriage, and also incurred large debts. With a view to separating him from his evil companions the Nawab confined him in a garden-house in which his other relatives lived, but he fled from there at the instigation of Lord Pigot who has given him protection. Complains that after announcing the Company's orders (respecting the restoration of Tanjore to Tuljaji), Lord Pigot endeavoured to prevent the Nawab from disclosing anything in that connection even to his friends; that although he had cheerfully agreed

1778

to admit an English garrison into Tanjore, Lord Pigot in order to lower the Nawab's dignity, and simply to please Tuljaji, personally proceeded with an army to instal the garrison—a service which even a sepoy of the Company could have accomplished; that Lord Pigot had promised him that his *nāib*, Najib Khān, would remain in the Tanjore fort with one thousand sepoys and be allowed to hoist his flag and that the produce of the place would be applied to discharge the arrears of his troops but he never kept his promises; that Lord Pigot took the Nawab's troops to Tanjore and through them removed all the grain which was cultivated at a considerable expense and was assigned in *tankhwāhs* to his creditors; that by seizing his *daib* and other officers and by carrying away the papers of accounts Lord Pigot broke the pledges of the King and Parliament that were given to the Nawab for maintaining his rights and privileges, for this he is deserving of the severest punishment, having by his conduct been the means of bringing dishonour on his King and the English nation in India; that Lord Pigot disgracefully removed his *Qil'adār* from Ballam fort which together with other villages was received from Tuljaji as indemnity of the first war with him by virtue of a treaty concluded through Mr Du Pré in 1771 and in which the Nawab had maintained an English garrison for five years; that on his return from Tanjore Lord Pigot asked him for a letter justifying his actions there and approving of them all and desired to be furnished with such reasons as might enable him to dismiss Sir Robert Fletcher and other members who had opposed him in the Council, but on his refusing to do so he (Lord Pigot) became his inveterate enemy. It has therefore become absolutely necessary for the Company to remove Lord Pigot from Madras. Appends letters, their extracts, etc., promising him friendship and support, received from the Company's servants from time to time.

*Extracts of letters from Governor Saunders.*—(1) 29 January 1751. Has obtained a *jāgīr* from him in order to assist him in his affairs; will therefore do so to the best of his ability. (2) <sup>1</sup> Will not interfere in his affairs without his permission though interested in them. (3) 7 June 1754. It appears that the Company highly esteem the Nawab's friendship. Hopes to receive their further sentiments on this subject by the ships which are shortly expected to arrive.

*Extracts of letters from Mr Pigot.*—(1) 10 August 1756. The English will try their best to strengthen the foundations of his Government. (2) 5 August 1759. The Nawab is the master of the Payinghāts and the Company will continue to carry on their trade under his protection. (3) 23 June 1760. The *Qabiliat* executed by Mr Pigot on behalf of the Company says that the latter will not countenance or support the Nawab's farmers, *qil'adārs*, *poligārs*, etc., against him, that they will direct the commanders of the forts not to interfere in the administration of the country and in the private affairs of the people; that on the request of the Nawab's *nāib*, they will assist him and will never employ his *ta'llugdārs* in their service; and that the interests of the Nawab and those of the Company being identi-

<sup>1</sup> The date is worm-eaten.

1776

cal, negotiations with Salabat Jang, Nizām Ali Khān and other chiefs will be conducted in consultation with the Nawab. (4) 1 July 1760. To Nawab Begam (mother of the Nawab of Arcot). The Company will not interfere in the internal administration of the Carnatic. The whole country belongs to the Nawab and will pass to his descendants. The Company regard the friends of the Nawab as their friends and his foes as their foes. The Madras Government have executed a *Qabūliat* to this effect. (5) 29 September 1761. Is anxious to strengthen the friendship between the Nawab and the Company. (6) 4 March 1763. Will direct the English chiefs not to lend money in future to the Nawab's farmers.

*Copy of a letter from Governor Pigot, 8 Nov. 1763.*—On behalf of the Company expresses their gratefulness to him. Will represent to them that the Nawab takes great interest in their affairs and has, in recognition of their loyal services, granted some *mahāls* to them. Believes that they will acknowledge the gift with thanks and will ever look to his prosperity. Assures him that the *parganas* will not be given to those men who are his ill-wishers. If his revenues fall in arrear, will make all possible attempt for collecting them. Has neither given protection to the Nawab's enemies in the past nor will ever do so in the future. Hopes the Nawab will deal similarly with the *mukāsbādārs* of the Company, if they ever seek his protection. Will promote the security of the Ghats for it is necessary for the defence and prosperity of the whole of the Carnatic.

*Extracts of letters from Governor Palk.*—(1) 27 December 1763. Will not see Muhammad Mahfūz Khān nor will show him any favour, until he listens to the Nawab's advice. (2) 10 May 1764. The Company have given ample proof that their troops are always ready to defend the Nawab's authority, honour and dignity. (3) 29 November 1765. Has directed the *Kumedāns* of the *thānas* to request the Nawab's *ta'lluqdārs* to obtain a supply of cattle, provisions and workmen for their *thānas* and not to use force in order to secure them.

*Extracts of letters from Governor Bourchier.*—(1) 6 February 1767. The Nawab's affairs and those of the Company are so closely united that the advantage or disadvantage of one will affect the other. Hopes this unity will be profitable to both. (2) 23 October 1767. The Company will ever take proper care for the protection of the Carnatic as they have done in the past. They have consequently sent there additional troops. (3) 21 December 1767. The Nawab's interests being identical with those of the Company, it is certain that any harm that may befall him will affect them. (4) 19 April 1768. Will ever strive to maintain the Nawab's honour and dignity and will in no way interfere in the administration of his country. (5) 11 April 1768. The Government of Madras will take strict measures to suppress the activity of the *Dobhāsiās*, who are disturbing the administration of the country. With a view to protecting the Carnatic, they will pass orders as desired by the Nawab, that no servant of the Company shall be posted in any place except certain specified forts. If an officer of any of the forts will be found guilty of interfering in the administration of the

1776

country he will be removed from his station. Will always endeavour to promote the Nawab's interests and uphold his dignity and will never encourage and support his enemies. (6) 14 July 1768. His Royal Majesty the King of England is highly pleased with the friendship existing between the Nawab and the English and has asked Mr Du Pré to convey a Royal message of good-will and support to him. (7) 30 December 1768. From the friendship existing between the Nawab and the English it is evident that if any chief interferes in the peaceful administration of the Nawab's government, he will be severely dealt with. (8) 18 July 1769. (a) To the same effect as the foregoing extract. (b) The people will be directed not to interfere in the administration of the country and any proposal which the Nawab will make respecting the welfare of the people and the interest of the Company shall be duly executed.

*Extracts of letters from Governor Du Pré.*—(1) 4 Jan. 1771. Will ask Col. Arnack not to have anything to do with the grant of passports to the *vakils* in the Nawab's territories. The Colonel's business will simply be to maintain order round the fort which is in his charge. (2) 3 Jun. 1772. Will see that the Nawab's people are happy and not oppressed in any way.

On 22 Dec. 1772 Governor Du Pré in the course of a conversation, in the presence of Mr Stracey and Madaru'l-Mulk at Chinapatam, assured the writer that he 'will by no means give protection to any of the Nawab's refractory sons or relatives.' (C R 7, pp. 1-22, no 1; A R 3, p. 102.)

*Sep. 10.* 275. From Maulavī Ghulām Jilānī. Says that mischief-mongers are circulating false reports that Nawab Faizu'llah Khān is in league with Muhammad Zābitah Khān and the Sikhs and carries on correspondence with them. Their object is to disturb the friendship that exists between the Nawab and the English. Cites God as witness that his master, the Nawab, has nothing to do with anyone; he has always at heart loyalty and friendship for the family of the Nawab (Shujā'ud-Daulah) and the English. Has been directed by his master to represent the situation of affairs to the Governor-General so that he may not be led astray by the false statements of mischievous persons. (C R 7, pp. 24-5, no 3; A R 3, p. 92.)

*Sep. 10.* 276. From Rahmat Khān. Sets forth the attachment of Nawab Muazzaffar Jang to the Company and refers to the Nawab's letter for particulars. (A R 3, p. 103.)

*Sep. 16.* 277. Mādhū Rāo to Col. John Upton. For acting as a negotiator he claims the tenth part of the cash and the eighth part of the territories obtained by the English on the conclusion of treaties with Rao Pandit Pardhan. Says that his claim is based on ancient customs and requests the Colonel to forward his application to the Supreme Council at Calcutta for consideration. (O R 5, pp. 181-2, no 80.)

*Sep. 17. 1* 278. Nawab Faizu'llah Khān to Bakhtawar Singh. Has under the protection of the Governor-General been passing his days on the

<sup>1</sup> Date given in the Vol. of Ahs. is 10 Sep.

1776

piece of land which was bestowed on him by the English *sardārs*. In order to disturb the relations of friendship existing between him and the English, mischief-mongers are spreading false reports against him. God is witness that since the time he entered into a treaty at Laldāng, with Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah and General Champion, he has not held correspondence with anyone, either a relation or a friend, living far or near. Nor will he do so in future, for to break an engagement is a sin in Islam. But there is no help for the malicious imputations of designing persons. Asks the addressee to represent all these particulars to the Governor-General and to request him not to believe in the statements of interested people. Will wait on him in Calcutta to explain his situation, should the Governor-General like it. If he is put to a test he will not be found negligent in his duties to the English *sardārs*. Refers him to Ghulām Jilāni's letter for particulars. Dated 6 August. (C R 7, pp. 224, no 2; A R 3, p. 91.)

Sep. 20.

279. *An account of the Vazir's [Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah's] overtures to the Khālisa Sikh Chiefs for an alliance against the Rohillas.*—The negotiations were opened on behalf of the Vazir at the time when Zābitah Khān was advancing towards Shahjahanabad after having, with the assistance of the Sikhs, totally defeated the Royal army that was sent against him under Nawab Abu'l Qāsim Khān. The Sikhs were encamped in the country of Nahār Singh, the Chief of the Gujars, when Kunwar Sen *vakil* came to them with letters from Nawab Mukhtāru'd-Daulah and Maharaja Surat Singh seeking the co-operation of the Sikhs with the Nawab Vazir and the English with a view to expelling Zābitah Khān and other Rohillas from the Doab and establishing the Government of the Nawab in the country. Rāy Singh after consulting with other Sikh Chiefs told the *vakil* that the Sikhs were already in alliance with Zābitah Khān and were therefore unable to accept the proposal and that on a previous occasion, they had refused, on the same grounds, to accept a similar proposal made by Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah under the orders of the King.

When the *vakil* communicated this to Maharaja Surat Singh, the latter wrote a second letter to Rāy Singh inducing him to renounce the cause of Zābitah Khān and to join the Nawab Vazir and the English. He offered to pay on behalf of the Nawab 10 *lākhs* of rupees to the Sikhs, one half of which was to be paid on his entering into an alliance with the Nawab, under an oath, in his (Surat Singh's) presence and that of the English *sardārs*, the other half to be paid on the defeat of Zābitah Khān. A further reward for this service, Maharaja Surat Singh added, would be that the Nawab would pay annually to the Sikhs half the revenues of the countries in the Doab.

When Rāy Singh communicated the purport of the letter to the other Sikh Chiefs and pointed out the advantages of friendship with the English, who were so true to their engagements, the Chiefs threw off their connection with Zābitah Khān and entered into an alliance with the Nawab Vazir on the aforesaid terms.

At this stage, Rāja Nahār Singh handed over, in the presence of the Sikh Chiefs, an agreement to the *vakil* to be forwarded to Maharaja

1776

Surat Singh, in which he offered to pay 32 *lākhs* of rupees (to the Nawab Vazir) for regaining the possession of the lands that were seized by Najibu'd-Daulah. Besides, he agreed to join the Nawab, with an army of 10,000 horse and foot, consisting of Gujars, on his (the Nawab's) crossing the Ganges.

The *vakil* while taking his leave, assured the Sikh Chiefs that the whole transaction would be settled satisfactorily and that a trustworthy man would soon be despatched with bills to them by Maharaja Surat Singh. This man not turning up, the Chiefs began to doubt the wisdom of the action they had taken. They accused Rāy Singh of having misled their judgment in renouncing the cause of Zābitah Khān. Rāy Singh then proposed to send a man to Maharaja Surat Singh to ascertain the cause of his silence touching the affair. Dulhār Rāy *vakil* was accordingly sent with a letter to Maharaja Surat Singh who told the *vakil* that he was waiting for instructions from the King, and that since Mukhtāru'd-Daulah who had principally conducted the negotiations was now dead the subject would have to be broached anew. He further assured him that a trustworthy man would soon be despatched for this purpose. (C R 7, pp. 25-31, no 4a.)

Sep. 20.

280. From Nahār Singh, Chief of the Gujars. When the King accompanied by Najaf Khān and the Mahrattas arrived at Sukartal with the design of expelling the Rohillas, he felt the need of a man who was conversant with the situation and affairs of the country. The writer was accordingly selected and summoned. Through his direction, the army forded the Ganges and expelled the Rohillas. The King retired to the capital. The Mahratta Chiefs adjusted matters with Zābitah Khān, restored him to his country and made provisions for the security of the writer.

After the defeat of Hāfiẓ Rahmat Khān, when Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah came to Najibabad, he also summoned the writer but before he could see him the Nawab was dead. Zābitah Khān was perturbed when he heard of the Nawab Vazir's designs against his country. He requested the writer to come to him and gave a solemn promise for his personal safety. And yet he confined him and seized everything that he possessed. When the writer managed to get himself released, he represented the matter to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah, in consequence of which he was summoned to the Presence and honoured with a *khilāt* and other distinctions. He procured the grant of the *chakla* of Saharanpur, etc., in the name of Nawab Abu'l Qāsim Khān, brother of 'Abdu'l Majid Khān, and obtained the services of the Royal battalions commanded by Bhawāni Singh and Gangā Rām.

He now began to prepare to fight with Zābitah Khān and as a preliminary measure, advised Abu'l Qāsim Khān to secure the co-operation of the Sikhs against the Rohillas, through bribe. But Abu'l Qāsim Khān was not ready to act up to the advice. Zābitah Khān took the opportunity and prevailed upon the Sikhs to join him. A severe fighting ensued in which Abu'l Qāsim Khān was killed and his army routed. Zābitah asked the Sikhs to assist him in recovering his treasure buried at Patthargarh. Meanwhile Kunwar Sen, Maharaja Surat Singh's

1778

*vakil*, arrived with letters from his master to Sikh Chiefs and Nahār Singh. This turned the situation of affairs in favour of the Vazir. It was proposed on behalf of the Vazir to pay 7 *lākhs* of rupees to the Sikhs in two equal instalments—one to be paid in advance and the other to be paid on their expelling the Rohillas. The writer executed a *qabūliat* in favour of the Vazir agreeing to pay 33 *lākhs* of rupees annually on account of the revenue of the *parganas* of the Doab which are now held by Zābitah Khān.

When the news of these proceedings reached Zābitah Khān, he more than ever began to seek the writer's assistance. The latter left his country when he heard that Zābitah Khān's men were coming to him for negotiation. He despatched his *vakil* to Capt. Erskine to represent his own situation to him. This gentleman was kind enough to take him in his protection.

Nahār adds that the Sikhs are firm in their engagements, and recommends the despatch of a strong force to drive out the Rohillas who are enemies to the Nawab as well as to himself and to establish the Government of the Nawab in the Doab. Should the Nawab think that the *mahāls* are capable of yielding more revenue than the amount stipulated and should he therefore assign them to some other person, he hopes that a provision may be made for his support and for the maintenance of his army of 4,000 agreeably to the Royal grant.

Details of the *qabūliat* are as follows:—

	Rs.
To the Nawab Vazir through the English, every year . . . .	26,00,000
To the Sikhs every year—	
<i>Kharif</i> harvest Rs. 4,00,000	
<i>Rabi</i> ,,   ,, 8,00,000 . . . . .	7,00,000
Total . . . . .	<u>33,00,000</u>

(C R 7, pp. 31-5, no 4b.)

Sep. 24. 281. From the King. Akram 'Ali Beg has been sent (to Calcutta) to purchase certain things for His Majesty. Desires the Governor-General to grant him a passport for his return (to Shahjahanabad). (C R 7, pp. 40-1, no 8; A R 3, p. 73.)

Sep. 24. 282. From the King. Intimates that Bhawāni Singh and Gangā Rām have been discharged from their services. They have delivered up the muskets and other things that were in their possession and have received their salaries up to *Rabi* I. (C R 7, p. 41, no 9; A R 3, p. 73.)

Sep. 24. 283. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Ahad Khān]. To the same effect as no 281 above. (C R 7, p. 42, no 10.)

Sep. 24. 1 284. From the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter to the Madras Government requesting them to protect the Nawab's rights and interests. As the Governor-General, the highest

<sup>1</sup> Date given in the Vol. of Abs. is 1 Nov.

1776

authority in India, has converted the Nawab, an old ally, into a firm friend of the English and has censured openly those who had violated his rights, all the Chiefs of Hindustan will now seek to win his protection. Lord Pigot fell from his position on account of his own ill-advised actions and is now a prisoner at Firingigarh [Firingipet]. Who-ever thought that such would be his fate? Does not like the idea that an Englishman who was once so good to him should be imprisoned. There will, however, be no peace in the Carnatic, so long as Lord Pigot is not sent to England. In case he is released, bloodshed and other disturbances will ensue. Requests the Governor-General and his Council, therefore, to advise the Madras Government to send him to England where he will be treated according to his deserts. His punishment will be a warning to others so that no Governor in future will ever attempt to violate the guarantees of the English nation.

Haidar Nâik is preparing for an inroad into the Carnatic. Under the circumstance it is necessary that there should be unity among the servants of the Company. But so long as Lord Pigot is here, unity of action among the Company's servants is impossible.

In consequence of the Governor-General's letter to the Madras Government, Governor Stratton and his Council are well disposed towards him. Has shown on all occasions proofs of his friendship for the English. Has great confidence in the Governor-General and his Council and hopes that they will safeguard his honour and maintain his dignity. (C R 7, pp. 42-4, no 11; A R 3, p. 102.)

Sep. 26.

285. From Raja Râjballabh. Raja Râmshevâk received an allowance from the *Nizâmat*, on which he maintained himself and his family; the allowances for Rây Râmparshâd, son of the said Raja Râmshevâk, and Rây Radhâballabh, son of Raja Râshbâhâri, were fixed by the Governor-General; while Nawab Mubâraku'd-Daulah and Munni Begam granted allowances to Râm Lochan and Rây Gobindballabh. Particulars of all these will appear from the enclosed statement and from the representation of Gokhlanand. As the burden of maintenance of the dependants of these men has now fallen on him, requests that Nawab Mubâraku'd-Daulah and Nawab Muzaffar Jang may be asked to continue to them the allowances as mentioned in the following statement:—

	Râ.
Raja Râmshevâk . . . . .	501
Rây Râmparshâd . . . . .	80
Rây Gobindballabh . . . . .	120
Rây Radhâballabh . . . . .	86
Râm Lochan . . . . .	140

(C R 7, pp. 44-6, nos 12 & 14; A R 3, p. 104.)

Sep. 28.

286. From Mirzâ Sa'âdat 'Ali Khân. Writes to him again that mischievous persons maliciously connected his name with the disturbances that lately happened in the Vazir's army and declared that he was the root of all evil. But the truth soon prevailed and their plots

1776

came to nothing. Mukhtāru'd-Daulah's (Saiyid Murtaza Khan's) relations with the Vazir, previously so cordial, had undergone a change at the time when the disturbances took place in which he perished. The writer's pecuniary condition was as bad as it could be, for he had only a small *jāgīr* yielding 3 *lākhs* of rupees a year. This *jāgīr* was forced upon him although it was hardly adequate to meet his expenses. Notwithstanding all the hardship he was labouring under he found that his life even was not free from danger. He then made good his escape and took shelter with Najaf Khan at Agra. Here he could have raised an army and enlisted the sympathy of the neighbouring chiefs in his favour, but was not inclined to pick a quarrel with his own family which was supported by the English, the friends of his late father. Being anxious to represent his case personally to the Governor-General, requested Mr John Bristow to furnish him with guards and travelling expenses. This gentleman advised him to wait till the question of his *jāgīr* was settled and promised to take an active part in its settlement. Is afraid that in case of delay mischievous persons may prejudice the Governor-General's mind by making false representations. The sooner the true situation of things is represented to him the better. Does not like to be detained in a place where he may be forced to give his consent to some disagreeable arrangement. Cannot proceed to Calcutta through Bundelkhand, as the chiefs of that part are not on terms of friendship either with his family or with the English. Nor can he raise guards and passage expenses owing to the disturbed state of his ancestral country where he is looked upon with suspicion. These are the obstacles in the way of his visiting the Governor-General. It is believed that he is not unaware how well the writer was received by Zulfaqāru'd-Daulah Mirzā Najaf Khan. In his present situation he can pass his life comfortably, but he will not do so as he is anxious to see the Governor-General, who, he hopes, will pay special attention to his case. Hopes that till he enjoys the pleasure of a personal interview, he may be favoured with letters. (C R 7, pp. 47-53, no 15; A R 3, p. 106.)

Sep. 28.

287. From Raja Gobind Ram. Says that he has been instructed by his master, Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah, to represent to the Governor-General, the breach of faith on the part of Nawab Faizu'llah Khan, who in direct violation of the terms of the treaty according to which he is entitled to keep an army of 5,000 strong consisting of the Rohillas, has raised it to about 25,000 under the command of different *zamīndārs* and Afghan chiefs at Rampur. He is in league with Zabitah Khan and the Sikhs and is preparing to create some disturbances. The late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah treated Zabitah Khan with marked respect and secured him His Majesty's pardon for all his misdemeanours. How ungrateful is his conduct now! The Mahra'tas also on the other side of the Jumna are making preparations for a revolt. The writer's master was never remiss in his allegiance to the King. Nevertheless Majdu'd-Daulah Abdu'l Ahad Khan has been intriguing with Zabitah Khan and the Sikhs [against the Vazir]. A great disturbance is brewing. It may break out after the rainy season is over. His master, who is a well-wisher of the English and who has nothing to do with anyone else, has directed him to explain the whole situation to the Governor-

1776

General and to say that whatever steps the latter will think expedient regarding the conduct of Nawab Faizul'lah Khān will be taken against him. (C R 7, pp. 53-5, no 16.)

**Sep. —** 288. *Agreement between Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah and Pandit Pardhan.*—As friendship has existed between Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah and Pandit Pardhan for a long time, it is now confirmed by solemn oath, so that the friends and foes of the one shall be regarded as the friends and foes of the other; neither of the parties shall encroach upon the country of the other; the countries that will be conquered by the united efforts of the parties shall be divided equally between them and on the occasion of an emergency they will assist each other. (C R 7, p. 36, no 5.)

**Sep. —** 289. From Raja Rajballabh. During the time of Nawab Najmu'd-Daulah and his successors, one Rāy Gourhari performed the duties of *huzūrnawīsī* in the *Nizāmat*. He was removed from the situation, when Raja Guru Dās assumed the charge of the *Dīwāni* affairs and one of the Raja's men succeeded him. This man is now dead. As Rāy Gourhari has a title to the situation, requests that Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Nawab Muazzaf Jang may be asked to appoint Baijnāth, nephew of Rāy Gourhari, as *huzūrnawīs*. (C R 7, pp. 45-6, no 13.)

**Oct. 8.** 290. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Is happy to hear from Rizā Quli Khān who came to Murshidabad that the Governor-General is very kindly disposed towards him (the writer). The Khān is now returning to Calcutta and will tell him everything on his arrival. (C R 7, p. 69, no 22; A R 3, p. 97.)

**Oct. 8.** 291. From Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah. Intimates his intention of reorganising his troops and placing the detachments which are now scattered all over his dominions in two places, Etawah and Rohilkhand. Testifies to Col. Smith's good services in connection with the raising of five battalions. Has chosen Col. Goddard for the chief command of his troops. Requests him to inform Col. Smith of the proposed reorganisation of the troops. (C R 7, pp. 87-8, no 39; A R 3, p. 110.)

**Oct. 8.** 292. From Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah. Says that two commandants Bhawāni Singh and Gangā Rām, having given up service under the King, have come to Lucknow. Requests the permission of the Governor-General to employ them if their services are not required by the Company as at the time of their appointment Col. Barker had told the King that their services would be retransferred to the Company when no longer required by His Majesty. (C R 7, pp. 88-9, no 40; A R 3, p. 110.)

**Oct. 8.** 293. From Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that he has despatched a draft for the twelfth and last instalment of the revenue for the year 1183 *Faṣlī* (1775-6) and got a receipt of the amount from Mr Francis Fowke. Hopes to be favoured with a *khil'at* on the occasion even as he used to receive from the Vazir. Refers the Governor-General to his *vakil* Maharaj Misar for further particulars. (C R 7, pp. 84-5, no 36; A R 3, p. 102.)

**Oct. 8.** 294. From Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah. Requests the Governor-General to lend the services of an English officer to command his artillery. (C R 7, pp. 93-4, no 45; A R 3, p. 110.)

1776

Oct. 8.

295. From Raja Hindū Pat. Thanks the Governor-General for the friendly letter received through Shaikh 'Abdu'r Rahim. Refers him for particulars to Raja Chait Singh. (C R 7, pp. 94-5, no 46; A R 3, p. 104.)

Oct. 8.

296. From Commandant Gangā Rām. Reports his dismissal from the King's service and the offer he has received from Col. Goddard to serve in the new battalions raised for Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Is awaiting the Governor-General's orders. (C R 7, pp. 101-2, no 52; A R 3, p. 92.)

Oct. 8.

297. From Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah II. Requests that what the Vazir or other of his enemies may set forth may not be credited. (A R 3, p. 98.)

Oct. 8.

298. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Notifies that Debi Singhī has been condemned to death by law officers and that complaints against their verdict ought not to be attended to. (A R 3, p. 97.)

Oct. 13.

299. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Ahad Khān]. The people of Hindustan, high and low, know that the Nawab is a sincere friend of the English. It is a thousand pities that the Governor-General who is endowed with such excellent qualities as modesty, wisdom, justice and foresight, should neglect the interests of his Royal Majesty the King, notwithstanding that his attention has been repeatedly drawn to the subject. God has made His Majesty a King and will continue to shower his blessings upon him. The Governor-General has been neglecting His Majesty's affairs for six years. There are certain matters which cannot be communicated to the Governor-General by letter. If he comes as far as Benares and sends ten or fifteen *lākhs* of rupees, to be adjusted afterwards from the Bengal tribute, the Nawab will proceed to meet him there in order to represent the whole situation. By espousing the Royal cause, the Governor-General will become the master of all Hindustan. The prospect is not to be trifled with. As there exists a mutual friendship between the Governor-General and the Nawab the King has elevated the latter to his present position. If the Governor-General follows his advice, the gain of the Company will be great, the empire will flourish, disturbances will subside, the Sikhs and the Mahrattas will be subjugated and the French will cease to menace. His Majesty has been very unfortunate lately. Bhawāni Singh and Gangā Rām, *Kumedāns*, proved themselves traitors having gone over to the side of the Sikhs. Requests the Governor-General to send four battalions to serve His Majesty and to direct Col. Cumming to listen to the advice of the Nawab. His Majesty will be highly pleased and the good name of the Governor-General will spread far and wide, if the latter remits the arrears of the revenue on account of Bengal, Allahabad and Kora. Suggests that an English Resident may be deputed to the Royal Court. The Governor-General may have heard that Qásim 'Ali Khān has represented his case to His Majesty and applied for help. Nevertheless the Nawab is always trying to seek the pleasure of the Governor-General. Is unable to give better proof of the regard he has for him as distance intervenes. Requests him to send fifteen *lākhs* of rupees so that after making

1776

arrangements for the Royal expenses for two months, he can go to see the Governor-General, free from anxieties. Is ever ready to act according to the scheme which the Governor-General may formulate for the improvement of the Royal affairs. Requests that four battalions may be sent, one half of which will attend on His Majesty and the other half will accompany the Nawab in his journey to Benares. (C R 7, pp. 57-60, no 18; A R 3, p. 98.)

**Oct. 13.** 300. From the King. Says that Commandants Bhawāni Singh and Gangā Rām wherever they were stationed they removed the *faujdārs* from their *parganas*, took the *zamīndārs* under their protection and disturbed the settlement of the *parganas*. They also proved disloyal in the battles with the Rohillas and the Sikhs. Has learnt that the miscreants have gone to Mr Bristow and the General [Goddard]. Asks the Governor-General to issue orders for their punishment. (C R 7, pp. 100-1, no 51; A R 3, p. 93.)

**Oct. 14.** 301. To Sakharām Pandit. Acknowledges his letter stating that in consideration of the Governor-General's authority over all the English settlements he has given his assent to some of Col. Upton's proposals and has left the decision of others to his sense of justice and equity and desiring him to issue strict orders to every Englishman prohibiting him from supporting Raghūnāth Rāo, interfering in the domestic quarrels of others and obstructing the collection of the *chauth* and requesting the delivery of Shasti to him. The Pandit has also pointed out that according to the terms of the treaty he is to obtain Salsette and all the other small islands. Expresses his surprise that he should still dispute the points which have already been decided. The English cannot be blamed for having in any way violated the treaty. It is nearly a year since Col. Upton has been with him and nothing remains to be done save a rigid adherence to the provisions of the treaty by him as well as by the Government of Bombay who are more closely connected with the Mahrattas than the English in any other settlement. Has accordingly ordered the Governor of Bombay to firmly stick to the treaty. It is no longer necessary that Col. Upton should stay with him. He has been directed to obtain permission to return to Bengal instantly so that designing men may have no chance of misrepresenting facts, and the world at large may see that every difference which formerly subsisted between the two governments has been fully made up and a firm friendship established for ever. It is his sole desire and his true intention to maintain the treaty inviolate, and therefore no revolutions in that quarter—of which rumours are already afloat—can swerve him from this resolution. The honour and the good faith of the Mahratta *sardārs* give him every reason to believe that this treaty will receive a sanction which will constitute its observance a sacred obligation both on the addressee and his nation for ever. (T I 15, pp. 64-5, no 91; A I 3, p. 66.)

**Oct. 14.** 302. To Bālājī Jenārdin (Nānā Farnavis). To the same effect as the foregoing. (T I 15, p. 65, no 92; A I 3, p. 57.)

**Oct. 14.** 303. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letters bearing on the patronage extended by him to the wives and the younger son

1776

of the late Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah. Says that this noble act gives a clear proof of his upright character and magnanimity. Regards it a duty to render whatever service lies in his power to the family of the late Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah and is sure the addressee will concur with him on this point. In fact both of them should bestow all the care they can on the affairs of the late Nawab's family. Muhammad Shujá'Khán, the eldest son of the late Nawab, who has ever been anxious to maintain friendly relations with the Governor-General, has expressed a desire to pay his respects to the addressee with a view to laying before him all the causes which have led to the present dissensions in his family. Has every reason to believe that Muhammad Shujá'Khán will be able to explain to him the real state of affairs obtaining in his family. The Khán entreats him (the addressee) not to pay any attention to the machinations of designing persons who have already excited his brothers against him and caused a friction among them. As interference in family disputes is invidious, suggests that the question of inheritance should be decided in accordance with the provisions of religious law so that the contending parties may be fully satisfied with the settlement. Is writing to Mr Sage asking him to try his best to reconcile the brothers and thereby put a stop to the present unfortunate discord and establish a lasting unity and harmony among them. (T I 15, pp. 66-7, no 93; A I 3, p. 68.)

Oct. 14. 304. To Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah II (Shujá'Quli Khán). Has received his letters requesting him not to believe in the false and malicious charges that his brother, Farzand Khán, may at the instigation of mischievous men bring before him. Says in reply that it is unjust to trust in false charges and more so, when they are directed against one whom he holds in high estimation. Is sorry to learn of the unfortunate differences which have recently arisen in his family but does not think any interference on his part is called for. Hopes that he will act with prudence and divide the ancestral property among his brothers in strict accordance with the Muhammadan Law of Inheritance. It is ever his sole desire to see a perfect harmony established in his family as it is the only means of securing for them a lasting happiness and perpetual honour. (T I 15, pp. 67-8 no 94; A I 3, p. 63.)

Oct. 20. 305. From Nawab Ihtirámu'd-Daulah. Hoping for letters and constant favour. (A R 3, p. 89.)

Oct. 22. 306. From Mirzá Najaf Khán. Is very happy to receive the Governor-General's congratulatory letter on the capture of the Dig fort. The country had for some time been in a chaotic state and nobody could expect that peace and order would again be restored to it. Thanks, however to the great efforts of the Royal army that complete peace and tranquillity will soon be re-established. Is grateful to the Governor-General for his offer of sending English troops in view of the troubled state of the country and says that he will avail himself of the offer when occasion should demand it. Says that when he was engaged in fighting the Jats for the second time, hordes of Sikhs had, at the secret instigation of men calling themselves 'pillars of the

1776

state' been seizing the countries of the *Khālīsa* in the neighbourhood of Delhi. Ranjit Singh has now become very troublesome and is helping the Mahrattas. Has not received much of a booty from the conquest of Dig, his soldiers having created a great deal of trouble. The King has been repeatedly directing him to return to Delhi and remove the enemies of the Empire. Says that it will be impolitic to remove Samru and Mons. Madeo at this juncture for they might join the enemies. Admits having given protection to some officers of Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. This has not been done from any bad motives. Has merely shown them common hospitality and in the interest of the Nawab has prevented Sa'adat 'Ali Khan from going to any other place. Assures the Governor-General that the latter is harmless as long as he is with him. Is glad to learn that the Governor-General is corresponding with the Court of Directors regarding his subsidy. (C R 7, pp. 61-7, no 19; A R 3, p. 101.)

Oct. 22. 307. From Sakharām Pandit. Is glad to receive the Governor-General's letter assuring him of the Company's friendship and promising that Col. Upton will fulfil the remaining conditions of the treaty. Is surprised to see that the Governor-General is supporting the Bombay Government in their desire to keep to themselves the island of Salsette, which is the ancestral heritage of the Peshwa. Requests that orders may be issued to the Bombay Government for the immediate restoration of the island to the Peshwa. Thanks the Governor-General for his orders to Lord Pigot for the restoration of Tanjore, which was under Nawab Muhammed 'Ali Khan, to Tuljaji, a brother of Raja Rājārām. Says that although Tuljaji has got back his possessions, he has no firm control over them and that the place Ramnathpur which is sacred to the Hindus is still under the Nawab. Requests that instructions may be issued to Lord Pigot to put the Raja in complete possession of the place. (C R 7, pp. 90-1, no 43; A R 3, p. 105.)

Oct. 22. 308. From Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (C R 7, pp. 91-3, no 44; A R 3, p. 89.)

Oct. 22. 309. From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that after the return of his *vakil* Benirām Pandit with presents from the Governor-General it was intimated to the latter that the writer's son Raghūji Bhonsla's marriage would take place on 9 November next. Praised the Governor-General for his truthfulness, justice, honesty, and sincerity and invokes the blessings of God for his success and prosperity in life. Says that he has not yet recovered from the consequences of the battle with his brother Sabājī Bhonsla in which 7,000 lives were lost. Nawab Nizāmu'd-Daulah appeared with 1,00,000 men and vast ammunition but by the grace of God and the help of the English the writer succeeded in giving him a defeat. Refers the Governor-General to his *vakil* for further particulars. (C R 7, pp. 80-3, no 34; A R 3, p. 99.)

Oct. 23. 310. From the King. Has bestowed the *zamīndārī* of the entire *pargānā* of Amirabad in the Sonargāon *sarkār* in Bengal upon 'Abdūllah Khan, an old adherent of the Royal House. Directs the

1776

Governor-General therefore to issue instructions to the *Nizāmat* officers to put the *Khān* in the possession of the *zamindārī*. Asks him not to be influenced by the misrepresentations of the sons of Zahiru'd-Din. (C R 7, pp. 99-100, no 50; A R 3, p. 93.)

**Oct. 23.** **311.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that many ships have been wrecked off the coast of Kanika and Kujang and that the *zamindārs* of those places who appear to be lawless and rapacious savages, and who are subject nominally to his authority, have plundered the cargoes of these vessels and ill-treated and imprisoned their crew and passengers. Refers in particular to the case of Captain Rogers who together with many of his comrades was treacherously murdered by the Raja of Kujang. The few surviving seamen who made good their escape bore testimony to that fact. These actions are a perfect disgrace to every civilized government and quite inconsistent with justice and humanity. Is convinced that a person of his noble character is above countenancing these barbarities and recognises the fact that it is not in his power to remedy these evils effectively as his seat of government is too remote and the place uncultivated and inaccessible but by sea. Would have punished the authors of these atrocious crimes long ago, but considering the fact that they were his subjects he refrained from doing so. Besides, it is not vengeance for the past that he seeks, but a prevention of like evils in future. Requests him to grant a *sanad* to the Company for the perpetual possession of the strip of land which lies between the river of Kanika and the Mahanadi, running in a line with the sea-coast. Here, the writer proposes to erect with his permission a suitable building to accommodate men for safeguarding the coast, guiding the vessels on their passage, and lastly for protecting the lives and property of those that are shipwrecked. Is willing to pay him for this land the same rent which he receives from the present occupiers or any equivalent sum which he may choose to fix. By this request the writer means that the Maharaja may without any loss to himself partake of a share with him in this act of humanity. His sole object in asking for the grant of this tract is to promote and protect commerce. There is no other gain in it, for the country is so rude that it can neither be profitable in its internal traffic nor can it yield good revenue. (T I 15, pp. 68-70, no 95; A I 3, p. 62.)

**Oct. 23.** **312.** To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Says that the President and Members of the Board of Trade report that a robbery has been lately committed at the village of Parmudjulah in the *aurang* of Santipur in consequence of which many of the inhabitants have deserted their homes leaving behind their property and effects. The dacoits have also plundered the Company's factory and carried away cash and property to the value of Rs 213. Requests him to hold a special enquiry into the matter with a view to tracing the culprits and dealing out proper punishment to them. (T I 16, p. 70, no 96; A I 3, p. 61.)

**Oct. 23.** **313.** To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. A dacoity has been committed at Santipur within his *zamindārī*. The dacoits have looted the inhabitants of the place as well as the Company's factory. Desires that

1776

he will use all his endeavours to bring the criminals to book and cause the stolen goods to be recovered and returned to the proper owners. Failing which he shall be held responsible according to the regulation in force and will have to account for the loss sustained. (T I 15, pp. 70-1, no 97; A I 3, p. 65.)

Oct. 23. 314. To Anand Saran. Intimates that the *Verelst* has been cast away at Colon Dip within the limits of the *thāna* of Talmaul and three or four hundred bales of cotton which formed a part of her cargo have been washed ashore. Requests him to issue strict orders to the officers in charge of the said *thāna* to deliver the cotton bales together with other articles that they might recover to Captain Watson or in his absence to Mr Marriott and to afford every assistance to the crew as also in the conveyance of the bales. (T I 15, p. 71, no 98; A I 3, p. 57.)

Oct. 23. 315. To Kishanchandar Sandi, Raja of Kujang. To the same effect as the foregoing. (T I 15, p. 71, no 99.)

Oct. 23. 316. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Complimentary. (T I 15, p. 71, no 100.)

Oct. 23. 317. To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Intimates that in view of his petition asking for a reduction in consideration of the impoverished state of his district in the amount of revenue payable by him an adjustment has been made and that he will learn full particulars relating to it from his *vakil* Nimū Rāy. Desires that he should exert himself in future to pay the instalments to the last farthing, otherwise his negligence will be attended with bad consequences. (T I 15, pp. 71-2, no 101; A I 3, p. 65.)

Oct. 24. 318. From Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Thanks the Governor-General for his two letters which he received through Bakhtāwar Singh assuring him of the Company's help. Has nothing to do with anybody except the Company and the Vazir. Says that he is now in difficulty, having exhausted his forty years' savings in maintaining 5,00<sup>1</sup> soldiers at Laldang and paying a *nazr* to the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has sent a statement of the revenue collected in two years from the *jāgīr* granted to him by the Company. Instigated by his enemies, Mr Bristow spoke ill of him in the presence of his *vakil* and wanted to expel him from his *jāgīr*. Is willing to go to Calcutta and do any work that may be allotted to him in the Company's army. The *jāgīr* granted to him is said to have produced an annual income of Rs 14,75,000, but actually the revenue does not exceed 9 *lākhs* of rupees —a sum barely enough for his expenses. Refers him to Bakhtāwar Singh for further particulars. (C R 7, pp. 108-11, no 55; A R 3, p. 91.)

Oct. 25. 319. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Complimentary, acknowledging the receipt of his letter. (T I 15, p. 72, no 102.)

Oct. 25.<sup>2</sup> 320. To Nawab Muhammād Rizā Khān. Encloses the petition of Nitai Mandal against the conduct of Debi Mandal for necessary action. (T I 15, p. 72, no 103; A I 3, p. 61.)

<sup>1</sup> 50,000 in the volume of copies is apparently incorrect.

<sup>2</sup> October 23 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

1778

Oct. 25. 321. To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Complimentary. (T I 15, p. 72, no 104.)

Oct. 25.<sup>1</sup> 322. To Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah. Intimates that his letter respecting the *chakla* of Akbarnagar will be considered by the Council as soon as business permits and he will be informed of their decision in due course. (T I 15, p. 72, no 105; A I 3, p. 69.)

Oct. 25.<sup>1</sup> 323. To the mother of *Mir* Saídū. Acknowledges her letter requesting permission to go to Rajmahal for the celebration of the nuptials of *Mir* Saídū and *Fath 'Alī Khān*. Grants the leave asked for and wishes that the event may be prosperous. (T I 15, p. 72, no 106; A I 3, p. 63.)

Oct. 25.<sup>1</sup> 324. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Shah Asrāru'llah reports that he has been serving Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah for a long time but that he has received no wages from him since the time the addressee has been appointed *Nāib Nāzīm*. Requests him to use his endeavours in obtaining the petitioner the payment of his wages that are still due and to see that he is regularly paid in future. (T I 15, pp. 72-3, no 107; A I 3, p. 61.)

Oct. 26. 325. To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Congratulates him on the occasion of Raghūjī Bhonsla's marriage and on his victory over his brother. Thanks him for the presents he has sent. The deputation of a capable man like Benirām Pandit to him has fully convinced him of his sincerity. Hopes the tie of friendship will continue unbroken. Informs him that he will hereafter learn everything from his *vakil* relating to money matters. (T I 15, p. 73, no 108; A I 3, p. 62.)

Oct. 26. 326 To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Informs him that Mr Croftes is going to Nadia and asks him to offer the said gentleman every assistance in securing a suitab'e piece of land for the cultivation of sugar-cane. (T I 15, p. 73, no 109; A I 3, p. 65.)

Oct. 28. 327. From Mir Dā'ud. [Sultān Dā'ud Mirzā]. Is anxiously waiting for reply to the three letters sent to him through *Mir* Saiyid 'Alī. Is happy to learn from the latter that the Governor-General has forwarded his 'arzī to the Supreme Council for the payment of the sum of Rs 1,500 granted to him as his allowance. (C R 7, pp. 67-8, no 20; A R 3, p. 107.)

Oct. 28. 328. From *Mir* Murtazā Khān. Says that out of the monthly stipend of Rs. 1,000 fixed for his step-mother, Sāliha Begam, he has been receiving Rs 350 but he got no share of the sum of Rs 3,000 which was paid to her by the Committee at Cossimbazar. She would not allow any deductions to be made from this sum. Requests his help in the settlement of the dispute. Sends Lala Lārbati Charan who will explain particulars to him. (C R 7, pp. 73-4, no 27; A R 3, p. 99.)

Oct. 28. 329. From Qiwāmu'd-Dīn Khān. Introduces himself to the Governor-General by saying that he often used to attend on him when the late Maharaja Shitāb Rāy resided in Calcutta. Reminds him that a famine visited his *zamīndārī* in the *śūba* of Bihar in the year 1182 *Faṣlī* (1774-5) and it was with great difficulty that he paid up the

<sup>1</sup> October 28 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

1776

revenues. This time there is again a severe famine and he is unable to pay the whole of the revenue. Requests him therefore to write a letter to the Chief of Patna asking him to be lenient in the matter of collection. (C R 7, pp. 75-6, no 29; A R 3, p. 93.)

**Oct. 28.** 330. From Shugūn 'Ali Khān. Has already informed him of his arrival at Fyzabad. Encloses a letter from the Begam to the Governor-General and hopes to be favoured with a reply. (C R 7, pp. 76-7, no 31; A R 3, p. 107.)

**Oct. 28.** 331. From Jasārat Khān. About three years ago Aghā Mirzā mortgaged to him a house at Dacca for Rs 1,500 on condition that if he failed to release it within two years he would sell it to him (the writer). But after three years he sold the house to one Parus, an inhabitant of Islamabad. When the sale was being negotiated he had informed the purchaser of the condition on which the house was mortgaged and asked him not to purchase it. In utter disregard of the warning he completed the purchase, ejected the tenant and took possession of the house. A suit was filed against the purchaser on the right of pre-emption in the Dacca court which decreed the transfer of the house to the writer. Parus's appeal in the Dacca Council was also dismissed. He has since then gone to Calcutta to try his luck there. Requests the Governor-General's advice about filing a suit in the Supreme Council against Parus who has been occupying the house for five months. (C R 7, pp. 78-80, no 33; A R 3, p. 92.)

**Oct. 28.** 332. From Husain 'Ali's daughter. When Nawab 'Ali Vardi Khān had killed Sarfarāz Khān, he sent the deceased's family to Jahāngirnagar and granted an allowance of Rs 170 for his son Hafizu'llah Khān, the writer's husband, and Rs 30 for his daughters. On the death of her husband in November 1771 she applied to Muhammad Rizā Khān, who was then at Jahāngirnagar, to continue the allowance of her husband to her. Muhammad Rizā Khān sent a *parwāna* to Jasārat Khān asking him to attend to her request. She has now come to know that the Governor-General's permission is necessary for the purpose. Requests him to issue *parwānas* to Jasārat Khān and his *Dīwārī* Kanurām (Rām Kanhu) so that the allowance may be continued to her. (C R 7, pp. 85-6, no 37; A R 3, p. 92.)

**Oct. 28.** 333. From Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Is very happy to receive his letter. Expresses his unflinching allegiance to the English and requests the Governor-General not to be influenced by the insinuations of his enemies. Refers him to Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh for further particulars. (C R 7, pp. 86-7, no 38; A R 3, p. 91.)

**Oct. 28.** 334. From Saliha Begam. Is sorry not to receive any reply to her letter sent to the Governor-General through Mir Saiyid 'Ali. Requests him to write to Nawab Muzaffar Jang for stopping the daily quarrels between her and her step-son, Mir Saidū regarding the sum of Rs 3,000 which was paid to her according to the arrangement of the *Sarishtā*. (C R 7, pp. 95-6, no 47; A R 3, p. 107.)

**Oct. 28.** 335. From the mother of Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his kind letter. Is surprised to see that with all his professions of

1776

sympathy and good-will he has failed to settle her affairs although a man was specially deputed in Calcutta to represent her distress. The Governor-General pays no attention to her nor does he write to the gentlemen here to do so. Requests him to save her from further trouble. (C R 7, pp. 111-12, no 56; A R 3, p. 90.)

Oct. 28. 336. From Nawab Faizn'lah Khān. Has already written to him about his straitened circumstances, and Rāy Bakhtawar Singh too will speak to him on that subject. Expressing his unremitting allegiance to the Company says that since the time a *jāgir* has been settled on him by Colonel Champion under the directions of the Governor-General he has cut off all connection with others and has been relying solely on the support of the Company. Further adds that Zābitah Khān having lost Najibabad has grown jealous of the writer and has been trying to lower him in the estimation of the Governor-General. Requests him therefore not to give ear to the misrepresentations of his enemies. Refers him to Rāy Bakhtawar Singh for further particulars. (C R 7, pp. 112-14, no 57; A R 3, p. 91.)

Oct. 28. 337. From Qiwāmu'd-Din 'Ali Khān. Requests a letter to Mr Sage. (A R 3, p. 93.)

Oct. 28. 338. From Sultān Dā'ūd Mirzā. Begs that the reduction of Rs 500 may not be made in his allowance. (A R 3, p. 107.)

Oct. 29. 339. From the Mahaīaj Dhiraj of Hindustan (Maharaja of Jaipur). Having learnt a good deal about the uprightness and amiable qualities of the Governor-General and other Englishmen, is anxious to open friendly relations with him. Says that his family has always been loyal and faithful to the Mughals. His late father during the reign of Ahmad Shah went to the Royal Court with 70,000 soldiers to quell a disturbance; but as there was discord prevalent among the nobles and nobody cared for the welfare of the empire and the King himself did not fulfil the promise which he had made, his father had to return home with great loss. When Jawāhir Singh wanted to declare his independence his father sent an army of 70,000 men to chastise him and it was his intention to see the Mughal Empire recover its lost glory. But he did not live long to accomplish it. On his accession to the *gaddi* the writer subdued the nobles who had created disturbances. Following the honoured traditions of his house, is desirous of testifying his fealty to the King Shah 'Alam, but not being quite sure of the noblemen constituting the present Court, requests the Governor-General to introduce him to His Majesty and write to the Company's officers at the Court to give him every assistance. Will send an accredited representative to the Royal Court for the purpose. (C R 6, pp. 37-40, no 19; A R 3, p. 104.)

Oct. 29. 340. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Thanks him for his letter intimating that Major Hannay is also sincerely attached to the writer and that he has been entrusted with certain confidential messages to be communicated to him. Has been pleased to see the Major. Will act in such a way as to secure the good-will of the Governor-General. Requests him to accept his professions of friendship and favour him with letters. (C R 7, pp. 56-7, no 17; A R 3, p. 101.)

1776

Oct. 29. 341. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has received his letter stating that Shah Asrār’llah, an officer of the *Nizāmat*, has not been receiving his salary since the time the writer was appointed for the second time *Nāib Nāzim*. Submits that Mr Martin paid the Shah his salary for nine months at the rate of Rs 300 a month with effect from the last *Shawwāl* (Nov.), the time when he had taken charge of the *Nizāmat* and that only two months' pay is still due to him. It will be paid very soon. The Shah claims his dues for six months prior to the writer's assuming charge of the *Nizāmat* and therefore he is not responsible for it. The following statement will show how the Shah's account stands at present:—

	Rs.
Salary due for 11 months, <i>Shawwāl</i> 1190 to <i>Sha'bān</i> 1191 A. H. at Rs. 300 a month . . . . .	3,300
Paid for 9 months . . . . .	2,700
Outstanding . . . . .	600

(C R 7, pp. 69-71, no 23; A R 3, p. 97.)

Oct. 29. 342. From Siwāi Prithi Singh, Raja of Jainagar. Is happy to learn about the good qualities of the Governor-General and hopes that the friendship which existed between the Company and his family will get stronger under his regime. Requests him to direct his officers residing 'in these parts' to give him assistance when it is wanted. (C R 7, pp. 83-4, no 35.)

Oct. 29.<sup>1</sup> 343. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Deputes Rizā Quli Khān with a confidential message to the Governor-General and requests that a private interview may be granted to him for receiving the message. (C R 7, pp. 114-15, no 58; A R 3, p. 97.)

Oct. 29. 344. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Forwards a statement of additional charges in connection with the *Sihbandī* corps, *Faujdārī* and Civil Courts and other departments amounting to Rs 2,387-4 as., for the month ending 26 *Sha'bān* (Oct. 10) and says that he has been endeavouring to reduce the expenditure as far as possible. (C R 7, pp. 115-18, no 59; A R 3, p. 97.)

Oct. 29. 345. From Mir Saidū. Requests leave to accompany his brother to Rajmahal. (A R 3, p. 99.)

Oct. 30. 346. To Hindū Pat, Raja of Bundelkhand. Complimentary. (T I 15, p. 73, no 110.)

Oct. 30. 347. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Acknowledges his letters and regrets that he could not reply to them earlier owing to pressure of work. (T I 15, p. 73, no 111; A I 3, p. 58.)

Oct. 30. 348. To Sultān Dā'ud Mirzā. Permits him to accompany Mir Saidū to Rajmahal whither he is proceeding to celebrate his marriage. (T I 15, p. 74, no 112.)

Oct. 30. 349. To Sāliha Begam. Has written to Mr Martin asking him to enquire into her complaints and on receipt of his report proper adjustment will be made. (T I 15, p. 74, no 113.)

1778

Oct. 30. 350. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has received his letter on the subject of Debi Mandal's petition. Says in reply that he forwarded the petition only for his information and did not mean to delay the execution of the sentence passed upon him by the officers of justice. (*T I 15, p. 74, no 114; A I 3, p. 62.*)

(Oct. 30. 351. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Complimentary. (*T I 15, p. 74, no 115.*)

Oct. 30. 352. To Bahū Begam, mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*T I 15, p. 74, no 116.*)

Oct. 31. 353. From Raja Chait Singh. Thanks the Governor-General for the kind messages conveyed to him through Maharaj Misar. (*C R 7, p. 89 no 41; A R 3, p. 102.*)

Oct. 31. 354. From Babbū Begam. Notifies the birth of a son to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. (*A R 3, p. 90.*)

Oct.— 355. From Raja Rājballabh. Is thankful to the Governor-General for ordering enquiries in the Pataldia case as requested by Goklanand and others. (*C R 7, pp. 68-9, no 21.*)

Oct.— 356. From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Hopes he will be freed from all his anxieties through the kindness of the Governor-General. (*C R 8, pp. 77-8, no 32.*)

Oct.— 357. From Mir Dā'ūd [Sultān Dā'ūd Mirzā]. Says that his younger brother Mir Saidū is going to Akbarnagar to get married there and that he has been invited to join the ceremony. Requests the Governor-General's permission to go there. (*C R 7, pp. 71-2, no 24.*)

Oct.— 358. From Śāliha Begam. Is anxiously waiting for reply to her two letters sent to the Governor-General through Mir Saiyid 'Alī. (*C R 7, p. 72, no 25.*)

Oct.— 359. <sup>1</sup>Sanad granted to the late Dāmājī Gaikwar by the late Mādhū Rāo Ballāl, the Peshawa on 9 July 1760 to the effect that Dāmājī would pay the usual *nagrānā* annually to the latter and render him military assistance in return for the half of the *sūba* of Gujurat received by him in *jāgir*. (*C R 7 p. 73, no 26.*)

Oct.— 360. From Muhammad Shah. Says that along with other *faqīrs* he is always praying for the prosperity of the Governor-General. (*C R 7, pp. 74-5, no 28.*)

Oct.— 361. From Raja Chait Singh. Sends through Maharaj Misar a *khārīṭa* from Raja Hindū Pat addressed to the Governor-General and requests a reply thereto. (*C R 7, p. 76, no 30.*)

Oct.— 362. From Commandant Bhawānī Singh. Having left the services of the King has reached Lucknow. Has declined the offer made to him by Col. Goddard to serve in the battalion raised for Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Will do nothing without the permission of the Governor-General. (*C R 7, pp. 96-7, no 48.*)

Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>. 363. To the King. Has been honoured with His Majesty's *shuqqa*, desiring him to issue orders to Mr Bristow and Colonel Stibbert, to

<sup>1</sup> The *Sanad* was sent to Col. Upton by Fath Singh, Dāmājī's son.  
<sup>2</sup> Oct. 30 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

1778

punish Bhawānī Singh and Gangā Rām, commandants, who have proved traitors to His Majesty. Says in reply that these commandants petitioned to be restored to the service of the Company on the strength of a *shugqa* which they had obtained from His Majesty, but in view of their treacherous conduct and His Majesty's resentment their petitions would be rejected. (T I 15, pp. 74-5, no 117; A I 3, p. 59.)

Nov. 1. 364. To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [Abdu'l Ahad Khān]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (T I 15, p. 75, no 118.)

Nov. 1. 365. To Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating the arrival of Bhawānī Singh and Gangā Rām and expressing his intention to employ them in his service if the writer did not take them in. Says that he has also received a letter from His Majesty condemning the misbehaviour of the commandants and desiring him not to encourage and entertain the traitors. Has accordingly promised His Majesty that he will not take them in the service of the Company. The Nawab may engage them if he pleases, but he is requested not to place them in the corps which is under the command of Colonel Goddard as this would be a breach of promise on the part of the writer. (T I 15, p. 75, no 119; A I 3, p. 68.)

Nov. 1. 366. To Mirzā Najaf Khan. Has received his letter stating that while he was engaged in a war with the Jats, the Sikhs were instigated to take possession of His Majesty's country, that he is beset with difficulties of an alarming nature as a considerable portion of the pay of his troops is in arrears and as he cannot look for receiving fresh supplies from Dig, that if Samrū and Madec are dismissed at this stage they would create trouble in Hindustan and undo all the good acts which it has taken years to perform, that he is determined however to see these infamous people ruined and that he has already devised means for the expulsion of Madec and the rest of the Frenchmen. He also writes that it is unfair to suspect that those officers who deserted Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah had done so at his invitation and that he had an unfriendly motive in entertaining Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān and adds that it was Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah who had asked him to give protection to his brother and thus prevent him from making other new connections and finally requests that his allowance may regularly be sent to him in conformity with the orders of the Company. Says in reply that he has on several occasions expressed his opinion about Samrū and Madec and has particularly done so in a letter sent to him through Major Hannay. Is favourably disposed towards him but is unable to continue friendly relations on behalf of the Company until he turns out Madec. Is convinced that his conduct towards Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān has been actuated by the best of motives, but his continued residence with him carries an appearance of disunion between him and Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah, in other words, between him and the Company. Requests him therefore to prevail on Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān to return to his brother or to come to Bengal and take up an asylum under the writer. Refers him to Major Hannay for further particulars. (T I 15, pp. 75-7, no 120; A I 3, p. 64.)

Nov. 1. 367. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Congratulates him on the birth of a child to him. (T I 15, p. 78, no 121.)

1776

Nov. 1. 368. To Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15*, p. 78, no 122.)

Nov. 4. 369. From Bir Nārāyan's mother. Complains that her son has dismissed all the old staff of the *zamīndārī* and, thereby has thrown the work into great confusion. Requests him to summon her son to Calcutta and give strict orders for the reinstatement of the old staff. (*C R 7*, pp. 89-90, no 42; *A R 3*, p. 90.)

Nov. 4. 370. Mirzā Najaf Khān to Major Hannay. Is glad to learn from his letter that he has taken leave of the Council and is proceeding to see the writer. In reply to the Major's remark that the fact of his keeping Samrū in his employ amounts to a breach of friendship with the English and that he would not see him if Samrū remained with him, says that at the present critical juncture when he is beset with manifold difficulties it is not advisable to remove Samrū from his service. The gravity of his difficulties may be realised from the facts that when he was still engaged in suppressing the Jats, the Sikhs at the instigation of some people, who pose to be the 'pillars of the state', began to create disturbances in and around the Capital and the King called upon him to subdue them and save the countries belonging to the *Khāliṣā*; that after the fall of Dig, Ranjit Singh began to create disturbances in other forts and sent his mother to help the Mahrattas and that his own soldiers having mutinied he could not derive one-tenth of the benefit which he had expected from the conquest of Dig. Expresses the sincerity of his friendship for the English and says that Samrū is at the present moment away from the camp and that the Major can come without any hesitation. Is anxiously awaiting his arrival in order that he may see things for himself and find out that circumstances compel him to act in the way he does. Dated 6 October. (*C R 7*, pp. 104-8, no 54.)

Nov. 4. 371. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has received his letter desiring him to apprehend the thieves who have stolen some articles belonging to the people of Santipur as well as some piecegoods and money amounting to Rs 213, the property of the Company. Says in reply that orders have already been issued to Mahdi Niṣār Khān, *Faujdār* of Santipur, to hunt out the thieves. (*C R 7*, pp. 98-9, no 49.)

Nov. 4. 372. From Raja Damodar Singh. Intimates that Bahādur Singh has arrived safely and thanks the Governor-General for the kindness shown to him during his stay in Calcutta. Requests that the image of his family deity, Madan Mohan, which was taken forcibly to Calcutta six years ago by Chaitan Singh, may be restored to him. (*C R 7*, pp. 118-19, no 60; *A R 3*, p. 105.)

Nov. 4. 373. To Lala Kashmīrī Mal. Thanks him for the present of curios. (*T I 15*, p. 78, no 123.)

Nov. 4. 374. To the Kirg. Intimates that Akram 'Alī Beg has received his permission to depart and has been furnished with the necessary passports and letters. (*T I 15*, p. 78, no 124; *A I 3*, p. 59.)

Nov. 4. 375. To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Ahad Khān]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15*, p. 78, no 125.)

1776

Nov. 7.

**376.** Mirzā Najaf Khān to Major Hannay. Is much delighted to receive his complimentary letter stating that he has arrived at Chunargarh. Professes friendship for the Major and expresses his desire to see him. Says that Amar Singh and Gajpat Singh, Chiefs of Patiala, who formerly seized Hansi, Hisar and other territories, have, at the head of 60,000 Sikh soldiers, been creating disturbances at Gohānā and its neighbourhood. Zābitāh Khān with the intention of joining them has sent his dependants and his belongings to Patiala. His son has already crossed the Jumna and joined them. Apprehends a severe battle between the Sikhs and his own forces which have already marched towards Patiala. Has now left Dig with a view to punishing the Rajputs and the Jats who are preparing to disturb the peace of the country. The machinations against him in the Royal Court also cause him much anxiety. Has informed the Governor-General of the difficulties he is hemmed in and requests the Major to send a detailed account of the present state of affairs to him, and to direct the English officers stationed in this part of the country [Rajputana] to assist him if necessary. Further desires the Major to join him immediately in crushing these people. For delay, in his opinion, might be harmful. (C R 5, pp. 195-8, no 85.)

**Nov. 11.** **377.** From Ḥasan Rizā Khān. Intimates that Nawab Āṣafū'd-Daulah has appointed him his *nāib* and presented him with a horse, an elephant and a pearl necklace. Expresses his obligation both to the Nawab and the Company whose interests are identical in every respect. (C R 8, pp. 1, 2, no 1; A R 3, p. 92.)

**Nov. 11.** **378.** From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Is happy to receive his letter stating that the *arzī* of Nitai Mandal was forwarded to the writer only for information. Says that the orders passed in Debi Mandal's case will shortly be executed and that the murder case will be disposed of according to the Muhammadan Law. (C R 8, pp. 2, 3, no 2; A R 3, p. 97.)

**Nov. 11.** **379.** From Raja Chait Singh. Thanks the Governor-General for a *khil'at* which he received through Mr F. Fowke and sends a *naazr* of 21 *ashrafis*. (C R 8, pp. 20-1, no 12; A R 3, p. 102.)

**Nov. 11.** **380.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Intimates that Nawab Āṣafū'd-Daulah has appointed him his *nāib* and conferred on him a *khil'at*. Expresses his allegiance both to the Nawab and the Company whose interests are identical in every respect. (C R 8, pp. 33-4, no 18; A R 3, p. 92.)

**Nov. 11.** **381** From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has received his letter accompanying a petition from Nitai Mandal, brother of Debi Mandal, an inhabitant of Talibpur, *pargana* Fatehsingh, praying for the re-trial of Debi Mandal who has been sentenced to death for murdering Muḥammad Rashīd. Says that the man was tried and found guilty by a tribunal consisting of the learned men of the *Nigāmat*. The petition submitted to the Governor-General by Nitai Mandal only brings a counter charge of plunder against Shaikh 'Azimu'd-Din and others. This charge is irrelevant to the issue and was not set forth during the trial. Has however issued a commission

1776

to enquire into the complaint. Meanwhile, has deferred the execution of the sentence as desired by the Governor-General pending the receipt of the commissioners' report. (C R 7, pp. 102-4, no 53; A R 3, p. 97.)

Nov. 11. 382. From Mahdājī Hari. Says that a suitable force shall soon be sent to punish the rebellious *zamindār* of Kujang who seized the ship *Verelst*. (A R 3, p. 100.)

Nov. 11. 383. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. Says that Debi Mandal is to suffer the award of the law. (A R 3, p. 97.)

Nov. 13. 384. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Has assigned Rs 1,66,633-4 as. to Laljī, banker, out of the 2 *lākhs* of his subsidy. Requests the Governor-General to pay the amount to Laljī's *gumāshṭa* who is now in Calcutta. (C R 8, p. 35, no 19; A R 3, p. 101.)

Nov. 14. 385. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Expresses concern at not having received any replies to the six or seven letters addressed by him to the Governor-General. Having incurred much unnecessary expenditure, has at last marched from Surat to the fort of Daman, where he receives letters from Poona every day. Has not replied to any of these as he has been awaiting instructions from the Governor-General. Has now learnt from his *vakīl* at Bombay that instructions from the Court of Directors concerning the writer have been received both in Calcutta and in Bombay. Requests the Governor-General to communicate to him the Supreme Council's decision and to direct the Government of Bombay to help him in his war [against the ministers at Poona]. Further particulars will be communicated by his *vakīl* Venkat Rāy. (C R 8, pp. 3, 4, no 3; A R 3, p. 104.)

Nov. 14. 386. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Has already informed the Governor-General of his present situation. Has left Surat for Daman and asked the help of some of his friends in raising an army. Is anxiously awaiting a reply from the Governor-General. In negotiating peace Col. Upton has paid no heed to the interest of the writer. Requests him therefore to direct the Government of Bombay to help him in his war against the ministers at Poona. Has learnt from his *vakīl* Ganesh Rāo Bhat that Purushottam Nāik has gone with a big present of jewellery to Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah in order to secure with his help recognition of 'the child' (the young Peshwa) by the King and that a *vakīl* has also been sent direct to the Royal Court for this purpose. Has reasons to believe that His Majesty will never be a party to any proceedingsavouring of injustice and will not give ear to the deputation sent by the mischief-makers of Poona. (Badly worm-eaten). (C R 8, pp. 4-7, no 4; A R 3, p. 104.)

Nov. 19. 387. Bahū Begam to Mr J. Bristow. Intimates that the troops, without having any regard for his *parwānā* directing them to refrain from making disturbances, have sworn in a confederacy to seize upon the whole amount of their pay. Requests him to devise immediately some means to check them for they may be troublesome at any moment. (C R 5, p. 193, no 83.)

1776

Nov. 19. 388. To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that Dr Murchison, who was detained for some time in Calcutta, will proceed to him without further delay. Assures him that the Doctor is an efficient physician and commends him to his favour. (T I 15, p. 78, no 126; A I 3, p. 69.)

Nov. 19. 389. To Raja Gobind Rām. Permits him to proceed to Ingerlee (Hijili) in order to take leave of Mr Anderson. (T I 15, p. 78, no 127.)

Nov. 20. 390. To Hasan Rizā Khān. Congratulates him on his appointment as *Nāib Vazīr*. (T I 15, p. 78, no 128; A I 3, p. 58.)

Nov. 20. 391. To Haidar Beg Khān. Congratulates him on his being appointed Hasan Rizā Khān's *nāib*. (T I 15, p. 79, no 129; A I 3, p. 59.)

Nov. 20. 392. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Desires him to procure Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah's order for the delivery of the Company's share of elephants out of those that are under the charge of the Nawab's men in Sylhet. (T I 15, p. 79, no 130; A I 3, p. 62.)

Nov. 20. 393. To Raja Chait Singh. Has learnt that Raja Balbhadra, the *Zamindār* of Tiloi, having rebelled against his master the Nawab Vazir, has fled from his country and is suspected to have taken refuge in the Raja's territory. Desires him to issue strict orders to his *āmits* not to harbour or countenance him. Commends to his favour Mr Archibald Kier, a gentleman of noble character who is carrying on trade in his territory at Buxar. (T I 15, p. 79, no 131; A I 3, p. 65.)

Nov. 23. 394. Bahū Begam to Mr J. Bristow. The troops created a disturbance. They broke into her gate and wanted to open fire. They abused all the *sardārs* and listened to no argument which was made to dissuade them from doing so. When she paid them Rs 82,669 being the amount of their pay they left the fort and went out of the town. They took the *Kotwāl* with them for the purpose of delivering to him their muskets, cannon and cartridge boxes. Has now stationed her own men in the fort. Requests that they may be paid through Almās 'Ali Khān and that no one else may enter the fort. Mukhtāru'd-Daulah [Saiyid Murtazā Khān] was asked not to station Sepoys round her house but he took no notice of the request. The Fyzabad fort is in a very bad condition and needs repair. (C R 5, pp. 193-5, no 84.)

Nov. 23. 395. To Purushottam Mukund, *Faujdār* of Balasore. Requests him to use his influence in the recovery of some effects belonging to John Smith, the late Commander of a snow which was bound for Vizagapatam but was stranded on the coast of Balasore. The vessel is still afloat and a great part of the rice, which was on board, is on shore under the charge of the peons. (T I 15, pp. 79-80, no 132; A I 3, p. 64.)

[Nov. 25.] 396. Mr J. Bristow to Bahū Begam. Is much concerned to hear of the disturbances created by the *tilangās* and *Muğhals* at Fyzabad. Has learnt from Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah that she has ordered Jawāhir 'Ali Khān to place the *Sūbadār* of the arsenal under surveillance. It is believed that she has taken this measure for the security of the Nawab's property. The Nawab has deputed Mirzā Hasan Rizā Khān to put

1776

things in order at Fyzabad. He is also willing to repay her Rs 70,000 which she has given from her own purse to the *tilangās* and the Mughals. (C R 5, pp. 192-3, no 82.)

Nov. 27. 397. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Has already informed the Governor-General of his straitened circumstances. A trustworthy person was sent to Mr Bristow requesting his help with a view to proceeding to Calcutta but he took no notice of it. His brother, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, is totally indifferent to him, while his pecuniary embarrassments call immediate attention. Requests him therefore to depute an able man to move his brother requesting him to ameliorate his affairs. (C R 8, pp. 26-30, no 15; A R 3, p. 106.)

Nov. 27. 398. From the King. Desires that Akram 'Ali Beg may be sent to him. (A R 3, p. 93.)

Nov. 27. 399. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Ahad Khān]. Desires that Akram 'Ali Beg may be sent to him. (A R 3, p. 98.)

Nov. 28.<sup>1</sup> 400. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests him to send an Englishman to act as his Aide-de-camp. (C R 8, p. 8, no 6; A R 3, p. 110.)

Nov. 28.<sup>1</sup> 401. From Rajindargir. Recapitulates his past services in the time of the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and requests that he may be recommended to the present Nawab (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). (C R 8, pp. 8, 9, no 7; A R 3, p. 105.)

[Nov.—.] 402. From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. The subject of this letter is the same as that of his letter of 22 October, no 309 above, adding that directions may be given to Muhammad Rizā Khān for the payment of Rs 1,05,000 on account of the *chauth* of Bengal which was levied during the time of the late Nawab Muhammad Ja'far 'Ali Khān. (C R 7, pp. 126-8, no 63.)

[Nov.—.] 403. Nawab Faizu'llah Khān to Alif Khān. Is glad to receive his letter stating that Mr Bristow is anxious to know whether the writer will remain true to his word and not break his promise. Has already written to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Mr Bristow and Muhammad Eñich Khān on this subject. Says that he will always remain a true friend and adhere to his promise. Cites it as an instance that he made a verbal engagement with the late Hāfiż [Rahmat Khān] and stood by it as long as the latter lived. Has always had a great regard for the treaty which was concluded with the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and Col. Champion at Laldang. Expresses his gratitude to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and the Company under whose protection he holds possession of his territories. Major Erskine once grew suspicious of him when a *harkāra* was arrested together with letters addressed to Zābitah Khān and the Sikhs, but subsequently it appeared on enquiry that the arrested man was not his *harkāra* and that the letters were dated a year back and contained nothing of importance. Now some mischievous person told the Major that he (the writer) had collected an army at Rampur the strength of which exceeded 5,000. Calls for an

<sup>1</sup> Nov. 29 is the date given in the Abstracts.

1776

enquiry and emphatically denies the allegation of being in correspondence with Zábitah Khán and the Sikhs whom he regards as his deadly enemies. It was Zábitah Khán himself who instigated Takoji Hulkar to attack and plunder Rampur, when the late Nawab, Col. Champion and the late Háfiz were encamped at Anupshahr and at the *ghāt* of Asādpur respectively. Arriving at Moradabad Takoji wanted to attack Rampur but he was so daunted by the power of the Vazir and the Company that he abandoned the idea. Zábitah was also the cause of the fighting between him and the late Nawab; and he had even asked his officials not to allow the writer to stay at Najibabad when he went there, and in consequence he had to take shelter at Laldang. When the late Nawab confiscated Zábitah Khán's territories and granted the writer a *jágir*, the Khán openly declared his hostile intentions towards the latter. Is ready to fight the Khán and expel him from Ghausgarh if he is assisted with troops. If the Nawab and Mr Bristow themselves desire to proceed against the Khán, he will then be very glad to accompany them as their advance-guard. Expresses his allegiance to the Nawab and the Company and asks him [the addressee] to see Muhammad Elich Khán who was indisposed and obtain a reply to the letter sent to him before. (C R 5, pp. 198-202, no 86.).

[Nov.—.] 404. A list of the cargo of certain ships which reached Balasore in a wrecked state, prepared by Qázi Muhammad Siddiq, Jai Náráyan, *qānūngō*, and Muhammad Wásqi. The list includes cash, jewels, piecegoods etc. (C R 7, pp. 119-22, no 61.)

[Nov.—.] 405. From Mirzá Sa'ádat 'Ali Khán. Has already written to him about his pecuniary difficulties and his arrival at Akbarabad. Expresses his unflinching friendship for the English and his great desire to pay a visit to the Governor-General. Is unable to proceed to Calcutta by way of Bundelkhand on account of the hostile relations between the English and the Mahrattas nor can he pass through the territories of his brother, Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah, who not being on good terms with him will refuse to accord him necessary permission to cross his dominions. Has made repeated requests to Mr Bristow to arrange for his journey to Calcutta but he did not represent his case to the Nawab on account of the latter's indifference towards the writer. Requests him to direct Mr Bristow to provide facilities for his intended journey. Dated 26 July. (C R 7, pp. 123-6, no 62.)

[Nov.—.] 406. From Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah. Expresses his friendly sentiments for the Governor-General and promises his support to Mr Keir who wishes to open a banking house in his dominions (Worm-eaten.) (C R 8, pp. 7, 8, no 5.)

[Nov.—.] 407. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already informed him that the Nawab's officials have been turned out of Tanjore [by Lord Pigot]. Information has now been received that under Lord Pigot's orders a Lieutenant marched out of Tanjore at the head of 50 European troopers and a party of sepoys and arriving at Aryalur surrounded the house of his *dabir* and the *mutasaddis* residing there, captured them and took them like prisoners of war to Tanjore together with all his public and private papers. In consequence of this high-handedness the business

1776

of the whole country has practically come to a standstill. Has enclosed to the Governor-General a copy of his instructions to his officers in Tanjore in deference to which they offered no opposition to Lord Pigot's men and yet they have been confined with the utmost possible disgrace. Deplores the outrageous treatment which he has been constantly receiving at the hands of Lord Pigot and apprehends a breach of peace if the situation is allowed to continue in this manner any longer. Requests him to depute an able man to enquire into the scandalous proceedings of Lord Pigot. (C R 8, pp. 21-5, no 13.)

[Nov.—.] 408. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Has communicated the state of his affairs to Mr John Bristow who advised him to remain where he was and not to stir about. Accordingly he stayed on at Agra for five months. During this period the affairs of his estate became disturbed, and Nawab Žu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah (Mirzā Najaf Khān) warned him that a further stay at Agra would be ruinous to his interests. Has now returned to his estate and is looking after its affairs. His heart however is longing for its native land and he is anxious to meet the Governor-General. Would appoint a few officials to manage his estate which is expected to yield fifteen or sixteen *lākhs* of rupees yearly. (C R 8, pp. 30-2, no 16.)

[Nov.—.] 409. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Thanks him for his kind letter and approves of the proposal to depute an Englishman with a view to settling his affairs. (C R 8, pp. 32-3, no 17.)

[Nov.—.] 410. From Saiyid Muhammad 'Ali Khān. Thanks the Governor-General for commanding him to the favour of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah who is exceedingly kind to him. (C R 8, pp. 35-6, no 20.)

Dec. 2. 411. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Professes his friendship for the Company and requests the services of Capt. Fullarton. (C R 8, p. 15, no 8; A R 3, p. 110.)

Dec. 2. 412. From the *zamīndārs* of Sylhet. It is strange that their district which is infested with dacoits is without a *Faujdār*. Recommend that Mir Jawād 'Ali will make an efficient *Faujdār* if he is appointed to the post. (C R 8, p. 54, no 28; A R 3, p. 108.)

Dec. 2. 413. To the Bey of Egypt at Grand Cairo. Says that Mr John Robinson, a gentleman of credit and character who has been carrying on an extensive trade in this country, is desirous of taking up his residence for some time at Grand Cairo with a view to facilitating his business between Bengal and Suez. Requests him therefore to protect his person and property and support his schemes which are calculated to promote trade, increase the revenue and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the two governments. (T I 15, p. 80, no 133; A I 3, p. 57.)

Dec 2. 414. To Kishanchandar Sandi, Raja of Kujang. It has been reported to him that a French ship *Normand* bound for Bengal was lately wrecked in a storm on the coast [of Kujang] and her captain and several other persons escaped and landed in his country. Is surprised to hear that in this unfortunate situation when every aid and protection should have been extended to them, they were immediately captured, deprived of their small property which they had succeeded

1776

in bringing with them and thrown into prison. Desires him to issue orders at once for their release and furnish them with passports for conducting them safely to Bengal. The ship's cargo together with all the property seized from the people should be restored to them. (T I 15, pp. 80-1, no 134; A I 3, p. 66.)

*Dec. 4.* 415. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. The subject of this letter is the same as that of his letter of 7 November, no 876 above. (C R 8, pp. 16-19, no 9; A R 3, p. 101.)

*Dec. 4.* 416. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Requests that the English officers in this quarter may be ordered to assist him when he calls upon them for aid. (A R 3, p. 101.)

*Dec. 5.* 417. From Raja Prithi Singh. Is rejoiced to learn that his *vakil* Bāl Kishan has been the recipient of many favours from the Governor-General. Requests him to send the *vakil* back to him with a reply to his representation. (C R 8, p. 20, no 11; A R 3, p. 105.)

*Dec. 5.* 418. From Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Has repeatedly written to him about 'Abbās Quli Khān, youngest son of the late Nawab Munfiru'd-Daulah. The late Nawab divided his property among his heirs in his life-time. There is no reason why Muḥammad Shujā' Khān, the eldest son after squandering away his own share should cast covetous eyes on that of the youngest. Requests him to see that no injustice is done to 'Abbās. Refers him to Daulut Afzūn Khān and Raja Gobind Rām for further particulars. (C R 8, pp. 37-8, no 21; A R 3, p. 110.)

*Dec. 9.* 419. From Mir Saidū's mother. Intimates that on 6 *Shawwāl* (27 Nov.) the marriage of her son Nawab Mir Murtazā Khān Asad Jang was celebrated at Akbarnagar. It was on this occasion that a warrant issued by Sir Elijah Impey at the instance of Azhar 'Ali Khan, an inhabitant of Murshidabad, was served on Fath 'Ali, one of her sons. It was agreed upon that the debt will be repaid by instalments of Rs 200 a month with effect from *Sha'bān* last. Fath 'Ali was waiting for the receipt of his *tanqīhāh* to pay the first instalment, but Azhar gave him no opportunity to do so and took out a process against him. (C R 8, pp. 25-6, no 14; A R 3, p. 98.)

*Dec. 9.* 420. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muhammad Rīṣā Khān]. Has already submitted an '*arzī* complaining that *zamīndārs* give no assistance in *Faujdārī* affairs. Requests that steps may be taken to ensure co-operation of the *zamīndārs* with the *Faujdārs*. (C R 8, pp. 38-9, no 22; A R 3, p. 97.)

*Dec. 10.* 421. From the Nawab of Arcot. It is believed that the Governor-General has received the report of the recent singular proceedings that have taken place [in the Madras Council] and that he will form his own judgment concerning them. Encloses a copy of the letter he received from Governor Stratton on the subject together with that of his answer, for the information of the Governor-General. Feels secure at present but apprehends trouble in the near future. Relies on the protection of the Governor-General and his Council. Will soon communicate to him a scheme relating to his own affairs. (C R 7, pp. 37-8, no 6.)

1776

Dec. 11.

422. From Nawab Muzaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Informs him that *Faujdārs* are strongly urged to seize the robbers, and that they are punished if any neglect of duty is found on their part in this respect. They therefore try their best to maintain peace and tranquillity in their districts. The *Faujdārs* in most places have with them only from twenty to twenty-five men. With such a small number the peace and order of a district cannot be maintained unless the *zamīndārs* and *ta'lugdārs* co-operate with them in the suppression of crimes and in the tracing out of dacoits. In former times the *Faujdārs* had no great number of men with them but there was a standing order that the 'amalas of the *zamīndārs* should accompany them when they go out to round up a gang of robbers and that they should help them in tracking out the plundered articles. Now the *Faujdārs* receive no support whatsoever from the *zamīndārs* or the *ta'lugdārs* and out of the twenty or twenty-five men they have with them they have to post some of them to the outlying *chaukīs*. The 'amalas of the *zamīndārs* not only withhold their support in arresting the robbers and dacoits but they secretly harbour them. There are instances in which the 'amalas of the *zamīndārs* refused to help the *Faujdārs*.

There is a *Faujdārī* establishment in the area between Murshidabad and Rajmahal for suppressing crimes. When the *Faujdār*'s men were once returning to their station after escorting some merchants to Sibganj they encountered with two boats of the dacoits who were fully equipped with arms and dressed like the *tilangās* and gave them chase. They left their boats and fled towards the interior. The *Faujdār*'s men asked the fishermen and other local people to help them in arresting the offenders but they refused to do so and declared that they had no connection with the *Faujdārī*.

Once Rāmparshād, a *Thānādār* in the *purgana* of Shah Ujal, went with a party of five men to a village in the *pargana* of Mahmudshahi. The dacoits of Basdeopur seized him and took him to Sultanpur. Though there was a great uproar and tumult, the men of the *zamīndārs* of Chitalia and Damdaha did not bestir themselves in the least. It is not known what the dacoits did with him.

There was once a dacoity committed in the house of Nazir Tandal in which the dacoits took away a large booty. Daulat, a dacoit of Chunakhāli, was the leader of the gang. As the place of occurrence was near to him (the writer) the culprit was arrested and the stolen property recovered.

Requests that the Governor-General and the Supreme Council may urge upon the *zamīndārs* to give all possible help to *Faujdārs* in suppressing dacoities and lawlessness or may empower the writer to force the people to do so. (C R 8, pp. 39-43, no 23; A R 3, p. 97.)

Dec. 18.<sup>1</sup>

423. To Sayid Ghulām Husain Khān. Has received the several papers of intelligence which he transmitted from time to time, and they have afforded him much satisfaction as well as information. Requests him to keep up regular correspondence with the writer and

<sup>1</sup> Dec. 12 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

1776

not to mind if pressure of work prevents him from acknowledging his letters in time. Has strongly recommended him to Mr Middleton who has been appointed Resident at the Vazir's court. Desires him to assist that gentleman with his advice and communicate to him any useful information that may come to his knowledge. (T I 15, p. 81, no 135; A I 8, p. 58.)

Dec. 18.

424. To Bahū Begam, mother of Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges her letters. Is much concerned to learn that the state of her family affairs is not yet improved. The sincere friendship which he entertained for the late Vazir and the regard he has for his memory, must always induce him to contribute everything in his power to the happiness and prosperity of all his family in general and of the Begam in particular. Mr Middleton has been appointed Resident at the Vazir's court. Has instructed him to carry out all her wishes. Begs her to treat his representations in the same light as those from the Governor-General. Believes that Mr Middleton by his good offices will succeed in establishing confidence and affection between herself and her son, the Vazir. (T I 15, p. 82, no 136; A I 8, p. 67.)

Dec. 20.

425. From Munni Begam. When Nawab Muzaffar Jang was first appointed to the administration of the *Nizāmat*, he proposed a matrimonial alliance between Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and a daughter of the late Faizu'llah Khān. The proposal not being acceptable to any one was dropped. He is now striving again to have the old proposal revived and the Nawab has consented to the alliance. By this means Muzaffar Jang wants to consolidate his own position; he has heard that he is going to lose his office for the second time and he believes that if he can bring about this marriage he should be able to avert his dismissal. Requests him to interfere in the matter with a view to preventing the marriage which is detrimental to the interests of the *Nizāmat*. (C R 8, pp. 44-5, no 24; A R 3, p. 100.)

Dec. 24.1

426. From Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (C R 8, pp. 45-7, no 25; A R 3, p. 90.)

Dec. 26.\*

427. From Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Requests the services of two English officers to assist Col. Goddard in his work. (C R 8, pp. 47-8, no 26; A R 3, p. 110.)

Dec. 26.

428. From Mahāraja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Intimates that about four months ago he sent his *vakil* Benirām with letters to Calcutta to wait on the Governor-General. Has already informed the Governor-General of his return to Nagpur after having had an interview with Nawab Nizāmu'd-Daulah who agreed to make a treaty with Mādhū Rāo Pandit Pardhan and to cut off his connection with Raghūnāth Rāo. Has received a reply from the King of England to his letter sent on the occasion of his son Raghūjī Bhonsla's marriage. Some experienced men have been sent to Poona to ascertain the state of affairs obtaining there. Expresses his satisfaction at the treaty with Nizāmu'd-Daulah who will help the Pandit Pardhan in every way. Has just received a

<sup>1</sup> Date given in the vol. of Abstracts is 26 Dec.

<sup>2</sup> Date given in the vol. of Abstracts is 23 Dec.

1776

letter from Poona stating that all matters have been settled there with the help of the English; and that Sindhia, Hulkar and other Mahratta Chiefs are satisfied with the arrangement. Being repeatedly invited to Poona to see the Pandit Pardhan and the Englishmen there and to make arrangements with them for opposing Haidar Naik has replied that he will send his son Raghūji Bhonsla. Has received a letter from Nawab Niżāmu'd-Daulah asking the writer to see him, and if this is not practicable at present, to send Devākar Pandit to Zafaru'd-Daulah Mubārizu'l-Mulk. Says that Devākar will go and see them both. The proceedings of the meeting will be sent to the Governor-General as desired. (C R 8, pp. 48-53, no 27; A R 3, p. 99.)

Dec. 26. 429 To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has heard that the Nawab is going to be married to a reputed daughter of Faizu'llah Khān and that the Nawab's mother and Munni Begam who doubt her legitimacy wholly disapprove of it. Requests him to give information as to the truth of this report and desires him to stay the celebration of the wedding in the meantime. (T I 15, pp. 82-3, no 137; A I 3, p. 62.)

Dec. 26. 430 To Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Says that as it is his sole desire to promote and strengthen the friendship that subsists between him and the English he has sent Mr Middleton, who was formerly stationed with his father, the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, to reside at his court in the place of Mr Bristow. Requests that he should give him his confidence, communicate with him freely, and consider his representations as directly proceeding from the Governor-General. (T I 15, p. 83, no 138; A I 3, p. 69.)

Dec. 28. 431. To Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that he has chosen Capt. Thompson to hold the office of the Quarter Master General to his troops agreeably to his request for such an officer. The Captain is an efficient and active officer, fully skilled in military art. He will present this letter to him and receive his command. (T I 15, p. 83, no 139; A I 3, p. 69.)

Dec. 30. 432. From Hasan Rizā Khān. Is happy to receive the Governor-General's letter advising him to look after the welfare of the people. (C R 8, pp. 54-6, no 29; A R 3, p. 92.)

Dec. 30. 433. From Haidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (C R 8, pp. 56-7, no 30; A R 3, p. 92.)

Dec. 30. 434. From Bahū Begam. Complimentary. (C R 8, pp. 57-8, no 31.)

Dec. 30. 435. From Raja Chait Singh. Has received his letter stating that Balbhadra having offended Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah has fled and taken protection in the writer's *zamīndāri* and asking him not to give asylum to him. Has received a similar letter from the Nawab and has issued circulars accordingly. (C R 8, p. 58, no 32.)

Dec. 30. 436. From Raja Chait Singh. Has received his letter relating to the charge of theft against Sukhdeogiri Gosain of a conch-shell belonging to Dhanavart. The case was referred to the Governor-General by the *Teshū Lāma*. According to the request of the Lama the case has been tried by the *mahants* and the *sannyāsīs* of Benares and they have

1776

found him innocent. The proceedings of the case have been sent to the Lama. Hopes the Governor-General will also write to him that Gosain has been found innocent. (C.R 8, p. 59, no 33.)

Dec. 31. 437. To Raghūnāth Rāo. Acknowledges his letters complaining of a breach of faith on his part and desiring him to write to the gentlemen at Bombay to offer him every assistance. Says in reply that contrary to the injunctions of the Company and in utter disregard of the Government of Bengal, who are invested with a controlling power in political matters over all the Company's settlements in Hindustan, when the Government of Bombay involved themselves in war with the Mahrattas he thought it desirable to use every means in his power to put a stop to this hostility and to renew the friendship which had so long subsisted between the two nations. To achieve this end Col. Upton was dispatched to Poona with full powers to negotiate peace and with directions to respect the interests of the addressee in stipulating the conditions thereof. A treaty has accordingly been concluded between the Company and Mādhū Rāo Pandit and the Government of Bengal are to faithfully abide by it. Regrets that there has been a necessity in the interests of the Company and in the circumstances of events to disregard his views in stipulating the treaty. The addressee must himself perceive that his treaty with the Governor and Council of Bombay was wholly illegal and unauthorised. Nevertheless he is sincerely desirous of his welfare of which he will give him convincing proof if occasion arises. For further particulars refers him to his *vakil* who is proceeding to him. (T I. 15 pp. 84-5, no 140; A I 3, p. 65)

Dec. 31. 438. To Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Has already sent a reply to his letter. Transmits several letters in reply to Raghūnāth Rāo's and requests that they may be forwarded to him. (T I 15, p. 85, no 141; A I 3, p. 58.)

Dec. 31. 439. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Commends to his favour Dhundi Pandit who resides at Benares on behalf of Raghūnāth Rāo, with a view to distributing alms to the poor and performing other religious duties. (T I 15, p. 85, no 142; A I 3, p. 65.)

[Dec. -] 440. From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of 5,000 matchlocks and requests the Governor-General to supply him with 7,000 more. (C R 8, p. 19, no 10.)

[Dec. -] 441. From Daulat Afsūn Khān, *Khwājasarā* of the late Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah. Says that he served the late Nawab and his family for about forty years. All the Nawab's children were born during the period of his service. Raja Dayārām and Khwāja Petrus are acquainted with his affairs. After the return of the Governor-General from Benares Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah at his death-bed requested the writer to take special care of his younger children as the three elder ones were in a position to take care of themselves. Accordingly on the death of the Nawab he removed all his belongings to Azimabad and despatched his *ārgis* written in his life-time regarding the maintenance of his minor sons, to the King and the Vazir. Leaving 'Ali Quli Khān, the youngest child who was only 2½ years old with his mother at Azimabad, he accompanied the other four sons to Calcutta where the Governor-General confirmed the *altamgha* and made other promises. Shujā Khān,

1776

the eldest son, then told the writer that he would give Farzand **Khān** his share, and that to the rest he would give nothing. Raja Dayārām was informed of this fact as well as of the last instructions of the late Nawab. When Shujā' **Khān** returned from Calcutta, the writer wanted to distribute 8 *lākhs* of rupees among the Nawab's heirs—five sons, three daughters and twelve Begams. He gave Shujā' and Farzand their shares but as regards others the former prevented him from giving them anything. After heated discussions the other heirs received each a nominal share and Shujā' took Rs 40,000 more than his actual share and locked the movable property of 'Abbas Quli **Khān** in a room. Four years have passed and the articles have been lying there without any care. During these four years Shujā' has given only 1,000 *ashrafs* out of the income of the *altamgha* for the household expenses. When 'Ali Quli **Khān** died Shujā' took possession of all that had fallen to his share. He has now placed guards over the writer and 'Abbas Quli and is demanding more money. Requests the Governor-General to intervene in the matter and settle the affair without delay. (C R 8, pp. 59-63, no 34.)

[Dec.—]

442. The Nawab of Arcot to Governor Stratton. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter communicating that on account of certain high-handed proceedings of Lord Pigot, in which he was supported by Mr Russell and others, the majority of the members of the Council were obliged to arrest him and to suspend four other servants of the Company. They have assured the Nawab that they will recognize his rights and privileges. Thanks the Governor for all that he has done for him. Does not like to say anything about Lord Pigot's conduct which has now brought about his own downfall. What the Nawab suffered at Lord Pigot's hands will appear to the King and his Parliament, the Company and the English nation from his letters addressed to Lord Pigot and the Governor-General. Encloses for his perusal, a copy of the letter he wrote to the Governor-General, and says that he is ever ready to co-operate with the Governor in order to promote the interests of the Company in the Carnatic and to counteract the activities of their enemies in its neighbourhood. It is a pity that the English should have wasted their time in quarrelling with him, their best friend in India, and neglected to take steps to thwart the designs of the French and Haidar 'Ali. Will support the cause of the Company with all the resources that are at his command. In conclusion thanks the Governor and his Council for their assurance of friendship and support. Dated 29 August. (C R 7, pp. 38-40, no 7.)

1777

Jan. 1.

443. From Nawab Faizu'llah **Khān**. (1) Requests the Governor-General's permission for the marriage of his son. (2) Begs the Governor-General not to listen to the unfounded reports of his enemies. (A R 3, p. 115.)

Jan. 1.

444. From Daulat Afzūn. Says that Muhammad Shujā' **Khān** has imprisoned him and injured many of the family of the late Muniru'd-Daulah. (A R 3, p. 114.)

Jan. 1.

445. From Raja Chait Singh. Says that Sukhdeo giri is innocent of the charge brought against him by the *Teshū Lāma*. Has issued

1777

orders that Balbhadra, the *Zamindār* of Taloi, shall receive no quarters. (A R 3, p. 124.)

**Jan. 3.** 446. From the Raja of Kumayun. Requests orders to Mr Cleveland respecting a little indulgence about some balance. (A R 3, p. 125.)

**Jan. 6.** 447. To Sakharam Pandit. Has received his letter stating that the Englishmen of Bombay have seized Salsette, that they assisted Raghunāth Rāo against him and that they have not respected the treaty that was concluded by the agency of Col. Upton. It has also been mentioned in the letter that the Peshwa's forces under the command of Raghūji Angriā defeated Sadāsheo Rāo, a rebel, and took him prisoner but that about a thousand of his adherents took refuge in Salsette whom Mr Halsey, the Chief of that place, refused to deliver up and that he had moreover threatened to fire on the Peshwa's troops if they persisted in carrying on their operations. The postscript of the same letter says that the Governor of Bombay has sent two deputies to Raghūji Angriā to demand the person of Sadāsheo Rāo and to say that if the latter is not released the consequence will be war. Is glad to hear of the success of the Peshwa's troops and of the restoration of peace in the Mahratta dominions. The conduct of Mr Halsey in threatening to fire on the Peshwa's army and of the Government of Bombay in demanding the person of Sadāsheo Rāo, if true, are both acts inconsistent with the treaty and with the friendship which now subsists. Has called for an explanation from the Government of Bombay. Will take action when the reply is received. In the meantime assures him that the English will nowhere be allowed to commit any acts of hostility or violence against the Peshwa's government. Desires him to be on his guard against false reports which are made to him either from motives of self-interest or malice. Regrets to find in his correspondence that he has not yet forgotten the events of the late war though peace has been concluded. Observes that the remembrance of them cannot exist without producing a desire for revenge, which is certainly contrary to the duties of friendship and to the principles of good policy. He (the writer) too could recriminate and on better grounds, but he forbears, because his eyes look only to peace and the confirmation of it. Has repeatedly requested him to allow Col. Upton to return but the Pandit now wants to have a deputy from the Governor and Council of Bombay in the place of the Colonel before permitting him to go. It is evident that the Colonel is detained under compulsion because a hostage from Bombay is required in his place. Has now given peremptory orders to Col. Upton to return and hopes he will have no difficulty in leaving Poona. He (the addressee) has also asked for a letter to the Governor and Council of Madras ordering them in positive terms to see that Raja Tuljaji is firmly established in his *Raj* and that Ramnathpur is restored to him. Cannot understand why this subject has now been introduced though no mention of it was ever made before. Says that he will always conform to the terms of existing treaties and to the dictates of justice in all his dealings with the Raja as well as with other chiefs. (T I 16, pp. 1-4, no 1; A I 8, p. 80.)

1777

Jan. 6. 448. To Balaji Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 16*, p. 5, no 2; *A I 3*, p. 73.)

Jan. 6. 449. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Replying to his letter wishes every happiness to his son on the occasion of his marriage. (*T I 16*, p. 5, no 3; *A I 3*, p. 74.)

Jan. 6. 450. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Has received his letter requesting him not to pay any attention to the reports of machinators. Saye that no action will be taken unless they are vrifled. Has therefore directed Mr Middleton who is on his way to the Nawab's (Asafu'd-Daulah's) court, to enquire into his conduct. Will say nothing on this subject until information is received from that gentleman. (*T I 16*, p. 5, no 4; *A I 3*, p. 74.)

Jan. 8. 451. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. Transmits a copy of an *arzī* from Kalb 'Ali Khān respecting Mr Duffield to which an answer is required. (*A R 3*, p. 118.)

Jan. 10. 452. From Khān Jahān Khān. Says that the Nawab sent him a seal with the title of Jasārat Khān engraved on it. (*A R 3*, p. 116.)

Jan. 10. 453. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. Says that he has selected Muhammad Riza Beg for the place of *Faujdār* of the 24-Parganas. (*A R 3*, p. 118.)

Jan. 10. 454. From Maḥbūb 'Ali Khān. Requests that the territory formerly held by members of his family may be given to him. (*A R 3*, p. 120.)

Jan. 10. 455. From Sa'dullah Khān's wife. Complains of the distresses that surround her and hopes for the release of her *jāgīr*. (*A R 3*, p. 128.)

Jan. 10. 456. To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Recapitulates his letter received on 26 December 1776, no 428 above. In reply appreciates his views and his designs for his actions in future and his sentiments of friendship for the Company as well as for himself. It is in fact an honour to the English nation that he desires to establish an intercourse with its sovereign. Has already written particulars of his virtues, abilities and the value of his friendship to the King of England. A reply is expected in due course.

A representation has already been made to him about the barbarous conduct of the Raja of Kujang. He exercises the most inhuman cruelties towards those who have the misfortune to be shipwrecked on the sea coast of his *zamindārī*. A request was made to him for permission to erect a building there for the safeguard of the coast and for granting to the Company a *sanad* for the perpetual possession of the land which lies between the rivers Kanika and Mahanādī. To stop the cruelty of the Raja it is necessary that the power vested in him should be taken away from his hands. Requests him therefore to delegate his authority in Kujang to the English who will promote the honour of his name and the stability of his government. Other particulars will be related to him by Benirām Pandit. (*T I 16*, pp. 5-9, no 5; *A I 3*, p. 75.)

Jan. 10. 457. To Devājī [Devākar] Pandit. Complimentary. (*T I 16*, p. 9, no 6; *A I 3*, p. 74.)

1777

*Jan. 13.* 458. From Sultân Dâ'ud Mirzâ. Requests orders for the liquidation of the arrears of his pension. (*A R 3*, p. 120.)

*Jan. 13.* 459. From Mir Saidû. Says that he has contracted debts and his salary is insufficient. (*A R 3*, p. 120.)

*Jan. 13.* 460. From Raja Baijnâth. Has paid up his *qist* in full. (*A R 3*, p. 125.)

*Jan. 13.* 461. From Sarfarâz Khân. Hopes soon to visit the Governor-General and requests that he may be recommended as successor in the office of Mr Sage. (*A R 3*, p. 128.)

*Jan. 14.* 462. From Arjunji Nâthji's *vakil*. Says that money is due to his constituent and requests letters to the gentlemen at Patna to cause it to be paid to him. (*A R 3*, p. 113.)

*Jan. 14.* 463. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khân. Defends himself with respect to some insinuations respecting Mubâraku'd-Daulah's marriage. (*A R 3*, p. 118.)

*Jan. 14.* 464. From Sultan Daen Cubbûjer. Requests a passage to Mecca for fourteen of his subjects. (*A R 3*, p. 128.)

*Jan. 15.* 465. From Raja Chait Singh. Requests that Babu Ausân Singh may not be permitted to visit the Governor-General, should he come to Calcutta. (*A R 3*, p. 125.)

*Jan. 15.* 466. To the Raja of Jainagar [Prithi Singh]. Has received his letter. Is much pleased to read his professions of friendship for the writer and for the English nation, and reciprocates the good-will. Has learnt that some differences have arisen between him and Najaf Khân. It would be undoubtedly to their mutual interest if they can make them up. Recommends it therefore to him to settle all his differences with the Khân and to cultivate his friendship. Has also given a similar advice to Najaf Khân and hopes that it will prove effectual. (*T I 16*, pp. 9, 10, no 7; *A I 3*, p. 78.)

*Jan. 15.* 467. To Mirzâ Najaf Khân. Some time ago a letter was received from the Raja of Jainagar soliciting his friendship. Considering him to be one of the ancient princes of the country has gladly accepted his offer, and has also advised him to cultivate the Khân's friendship, for the latter is regarded as a great friend and well-wisher of the English. Desires the Khân at the same time to lay aside all differences which may have arisen between them and to live on terms of friendship in future. (*T I 16*, p. 10, no 8; *A I 3*, p. 77.)

*Jan. 16.* 468. From Rana Chhatar Singh. Requests letters to the Vazir in his favour. (*A R 3*, p. 125.)

*Jan. 16.* 469. To the Raja of Arakan. Complains against his subjects who commit depredations on the coast of Chittagong and other neighbouring English territories. As this is a flagrant insult to the English, desires him to take immediate steps for the punishment of the offenders and for the release of the people who have been forcibly carried away into his country together with their effects. Asks him also to give assurance that no attempt of the like nature shall in future be made by his subjects. (*T I 16*, p. 11, no 9; *A I 3*, pp. 78-9.)

1777

Jan. 20. 470. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khân. Complains of various disorders prevailing in several districts. (A R 3, p. 118.)

Jan. 22. 471. From Bâlâji Pandit. Complains against the conduct of the Government of Bombay in not adhering to the treaty concluded between the English and the Mahrattas. (A R 3, p. 113.)

Jan. 22. 472. From Sâkharâm Pandit. Complains of the conduct of the Bombay Government and declares peace to be his dearest object. (A R 3, p. 128.)

Jan. 25. 473. From the Vazir [Nawab Âsafu'd-Daulah]. Requests that the gentlemen at Patna may be directed to assist his *dâk yamâshta*. (A R 3, p. 131.)

Jan. 27. 474. From Raja Chait Singh's *vakil*. Requests orders to Mr Middleton and Col. Dow to punish Ajit Singh. (A R 3, p. 125.)

Jan. 27. 475. From the Raja of Cooch Behar. Requests that a new *sanad* may be granted to him. (A R 3, p. 125-6.)

Jan. 28. 476. From the Vazir [Nawab Âsafu'd-Daulah]. Is glad to hear of Mr Middleton's being appointed Resident with him. (A R 3, p. 131.)

Feb. 1. 477. From Raja Kishan Chand. Has given every assistance to the crew of an English ship that were cast away near his place. (A R 3, p. 126.)

Feb. 5. 478. From the *Teshu Lama*. Sends some presents. (A R 3, p. 130.)

Feb. 6. 479. From Khân Jahân Khân. Says that he wishes to wait on the Governor-General to explain something regarding the French and Mirzâ Mahdi. (A R 3, p. 117.)

Feb. 22. 480. To Âsafu'd-Daulah, Nawab of Oudh. Mr Collings has sent into the Board [the Supreme Council] proposals for providing horses for the Nawab's cavalry under the command of the British officers. Forwards a copy of the same to him so that he may engage in a contract with Mr Collings if the terms appear advantageous. The following are his proposals :—

(1) Proposes to procure a sufficient number of horses for completing the two regiments of cavalry which will be commanded by British officers. They will be of the same breed and size as those which compose the Nawab's regiments at present. They shall be ready for muster on the first and fifteenth day of every month. Certificates should be given on delivery and payment made on their presentation. They should be stationed at a central place in the province of Oudh.

(2) After the regiments have been completed, proposes to keep a body of 100 horse for each regiment in reserve with a view to replacing those that may be rendered unserviceable.

(3) Asks the Board to allow him Rs 500 for each horse and make an allowance of Rs 9 per month for feeding each. If any horse is destroyed or taken away by freebooters he is to be indemnified for it.

(4) Requests the Board to make him an advance of one *lakh* of rupees, for which as well as for the faithful performance of his engagements, is ready to offer security.

1777

(5) Further engages himself to supply any number of horses on the above conditions on receiving a timely notice for procuring them and proposes that the engagements entered into be fixed for three years. (*T I 16, pp. 12-14, no 10; A I 3, p. 81.*)

**Mar. 5.** 481. From the *Teshu Lama's* *Dīwān*. Notifies the *Lama's* having sent a *vakil* to Calcutta. (*A R 3, p. 131.*)

**Mar. 6.** 482. From *Jasārat Khān*. Hopes the Governor-General will approve of his sons having got titles. (*A R 3, p. 116.*)

**Mar. 6.** 483. From the King. Notifies *Raghūnāth Chaudhri's* having received the *pargana* *Nurkea* [ *Narkher* ] as a *jāgīr*. (*A R 3, p. 117.*)

**Mar. 9.** 484. From the *Vazir* [ *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah* ]. (1) Requests that Mr Thomas Edwards may be sent to him in addition to the other officers. (2) Thanks the Governor-General for having appointed Capt. Primrose Johnson to the station of Quarter-Master. (*A R 3, p. 131.*)

**Mar. 10.** 485. From the King. Desires that *Rājā Dayārām Pandit* may be paid the allowance granted to him. (*A R 3, p. 117.*)

**Mar. 11.** 486. From *Nawab Faizu'llāh Khān*. Hopes the Governor-General will not give credit to the reports of interested malevolence against him. (*A R 3, p. 115.*)

**Mar. 11.** 487. From *Shahbāz Beg Khān's* widow. Notifies the death of her husband and begs that the Company or herself may be invested with the charge of his effects. (*A R 3, p. 129.*)

**Mar. 11.** 488. To the *Nawab* of Arcot. Has received his letter with enclosures through Capt. Farmer. It took a considerable time to translate all the papers and hence no answer could be sent by the agency of the Captain who returned immediately. They are now before the Board [ the Supreme Council ] for perusal and consideration. Hopes to be able to reply fully in a few days. (*T I 16, p. 14, no 11; A I 3, p. 78.*)

**Mar. 11.** 489. To the *Nawab* of Arcot. Transmits a letter from the King and one from *Majdu'd-Daulah* to him. (*T I 16, p. 14, no 12; A I 3, p. 78.*)

**Mar. 12.** 490. To *Mir Saidū*. Has heard that he has proceeded in a violent manner against his mother and brother on the pretence of having been defrauded of some money by them. The brother with a view to maintaining his self-respect thought it necessary to quit the house and reside at *Farahbagh*. Condemns the addressee's action and directs him to refrain from it in future. If he has any claims on his mother he may have them decided by the court of law or by arbitration. In case he takes to violence, will appoint commissioners to inquire into his conduct. (*T I 16, pp. 14, 15, no 13; A I 3, p. 76.*)

**Mar. 13.** 491. From *Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah*. Has suffered heavy pecuniary losses in his *chakla* at Akbarnagar. (*A R 3, p. 133.*)

**Mar. 14.** 492. From *Nawab Mubārak'u'd-Daulah*. Forwards an 'arzi from the sons of the late *Ahmad Ali Beg Khān* and recommends that the boon prayed for may be granted. (*A R 3, p. 120.*)

1777

*Mar. 14.* 493. From Mir Saidū. Has broken his old seal and made a new one. Has appointed Muhammad Azim as his *vakil* to the Governor-General. (*AR 3*, p. 120.)

*Mar. 14.* 494. From Mir Saidū's mother. Hopes the Governor-General will assist her in her present distress. (*AR 3*, p. 121.)

*Mar. 28.* 495. From Mahārāja Mudhoji Bhonsla. (1) Assures the Governor-General that no further complaints shall arise against his [the writer's] people at Kujang and Kurniya. (2) Professes great friendship for the Company. Intimates that he intends to send Raghūjī Bhonsla to Poona. (*AR 3*, pp. 121-2.)

*Mar. 31.* 496. From the Nawab of Arcot. Sends copies of two letters from General Law and Mons. Bellecombe. (*AR 3*, p. 123.)

*Mar. 31.* 497. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Is happy at Mr Middleton's arrival at Lucknow and requests answers to his former letters. (*AR 3*, pp. 129-30.)

*Mar.—* 498. It is hereby notified that a reward of Rs 2,000 shall be paid to any person who will give information leading to the arrest of the murderer of Babu Deosahai, a servant of Mr William Chambers. The murder took place under the following circumstances. About ten days before the occurrence the deceased had engaged a player on guitar. On the night of 15 March the two slept in the same room and on the following morning the servant was found dead with a wound on his left side and abdomen. The musician was nowhere to be found. He left behind his shoes and handkerchief. The reward will be given by the Secretary of the Council if the culprit is arrested in Calcutta. If he is arrested at a district, or in the province of Oudh or Benares the reward shall be given by the chief of the district or by the Resident at Oudh or Benares as the case may be.

Descriptive roll of the musician, the suspect in the case.—He is a Mughal, twenty-three to twenty-four years old, tall but thin, tawny colour, straight nose, long eyes, proximate eyebrows and close cut moustaches. Wore turban slantwise with a knot at the top, *angarkha*, pyjama and a belt with a dagger fastened to it. Gives out various names such as Ināyat 'Alī, Zafar 'Alī, Rahmat 'Alī. Sometimes would prefix the word 'Mīr' to these. His home is according to his own statement at the bazar of Eraj Khān in Murshidabad. (*CI 8*, pp. 34-6, no 31.)

*Apr. 1.* 499. From Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Notifies his having sent 3,000 horse and foot to punish the sons of Hāfiẓ Rahmat Khān, who are creating a disturbance. (*AR 3*, p. 115.)

*Apr. 1.* 500. From Rāja Chaitan Singh. Has applied himself to the business of the collections. (*AR 3*, p. 126.)

*Apr. 1.* 501. To the Rāja of Burdwan. The Governor-General and Council have appointed Bahādur Singh to the office of *Diwān* for adjusting the accounts of his expenses under the former *Diwān* and regulating the affairs of his household in a satisfactory manner. Desires him to place Bahādur Singh in that office and order the officers of the *Diwāni* to attend on him. (*TI 16*, pp. 15, 16, no 14; *AI 3*, p. 79.)

1777

Apl. 1. 502. To the Rani of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 16*, p. 16, no 15; *A I 3*, p. 79.)

Apl. 2. 503. From Raja Kishan Mānik. Requests that Mr Campbell, the *sazāwal*, may be recalled from Tippera. (*A R 3*, p. 126.)

Apl. 2. 504. From Sarfarāz'ud-Daulah. Hopes for the Governor-General's favour and support. (*A R 3*, p. 130.)

Apl. 3. 505. From Khān Jahān Khān. Encloses a list of the *thānas* in the district of Hooghly. (*A R 3*, p. 117.)

Apr. 4. 506. From the Vazir [Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah]. Requests a supply of ten fowling pieces. (*A R 3*, p. 131.)

Apr. 4. 507. From Bahū Begam. Expresses great happiness at Mr Middleton's being appointed Resident at Lucknow. (*A R 3*, p. 133.)

Apr. 5. 508. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. Requests a loan of four *lakhs* of rupees to pay his debts. (*A R 3*, p. 118.)

Apr. 7. 509. To Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Disapproves of the measures he has taken in the Doab. It is highly impolitic to destroy its defences and alienate the affections of his new subjects. Advises him on the contrary to give assurances of protection and favour to those who quietly submit to his authority and to punish those who are refractory and disobedient. If this advice is adhered to, it will establish his government firmly in the Doab. Hopes he will agree with his (the writer's) views and act accordingly. (*T I 16*, pp. 16, 17, no 16; *A I 3*, p. 81.)

Apr. 10. 510. To the Nawab of Arcot. Could not reply to his letter earlier although he very much wanted to do so. Says that it does not seem advisable to reverse or change the measures taken by the President and Council of Fort St George with respect to the restoration of Tanjore to the Raja [Tuljaji] and the other transactions connected with it. The Court of Directors have been informed of his (addressee's) objections and their orders are expected soon. The redress of his other grievances rests with the President and Council of Fort St George. Has therefore written them a letter in that connection. Intimates that his proposed treaty has been submitted to the consideration of the Court of Directors. With a view to reconciling him to the authorities of Fort St George the Board recommended the plan of a treaty to be executed between the Nawab and the Company in a letter which was written to the Court of Directors on 15 January 1776. It does not appear desirable to the Board to interfere in the affairs of his family with regard to the succession to his government and patrimony. If the Nawab persists in securing the guarantee of the Company to any provision which he will think it proper to make for his family, it may be given after having a direct negotiation with the latter. Does not see any necessity of deputing a person from this government to reside with him. If however he is determined either to have one or to send one, it will be done on receiving a further communication from him.

*Resolutions of the Board.* 1. That the Nawab of Arcot has a just and indisputable claim to the recovery of the various items of money which were laid out by him for the improvement of the country of Tanjore when it was in his possession. 2. That the amount of this

1777

claim should be demanded from the Raja of Tanjore. If he fails to discharge it, means will be adopted to secure the collections of Tanjore from embezzlement and dissipation until his debts to the Nawab and to the Company shall have been fully paid. 3. That from the Nawab's letter it appears that he may have granted *tanâkhwâhs* or assignments on the revenues of the Carnatic to those British subjects to whom he was in debt and therefore the Board express their disapprobation to the President and Council of Fort St George for this act which tends to deprive the Carnatic of its revenues and thereby expose it to the danger of foreign invasion. The liquidation of the debt should therefore be suspended until such time as the Nawab shall have fully discharged his debts to the Company or until they receive instructions from the Court of Directors on this subject. 4. That the Board do not consider it expedient to form a treaty with the Nawab without having received any instructions to that effect from the Court of Directors. (T I 16, pp. 17-23, no 17; A I 3, p. 78.)

Apr. 15. 511. From Husain Riza Khân. Sets forth at great length his attachment to the Company and the Vazir and requests that the slanders of his enemies may not be credited. Says that Mr Middleton's arrival has prevented him from setting out for Calcutta. (A R 3, p. 116.)

Apr. 15. 512. From Haidar Beg Khân. Sets forth his diligence in his office and the attention shown him by Mr Middleton. (A R 3, p. 116.)

Apr. 15. 513. From Raja Baijnâth. Complains of his being confined by Mr Harwood. (A R 3, p. 125.)

Apr. 15. 514. From the Rani of Burdwan. Requests that Lâla Deb Chand, and not Bahâdur Singh, may be appointed controller of the young Raja's household. (A R 3, p. 126.)

Apr. 15. 515. From the Raja of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (A R 3, p. 126.)

Apr. 15. 516. To the Nawab of Arcot. Is much obliged to receive his portrait—a testimony of the continuance of that friendship which the Nawab has so long entertained for him. Is unable to hang it in the Council Chamber for want of a proper place in it. Has thought it best to put it in the Court House along with the portraits of the King and Queen of England. As that is the room where all public assemblies as well as the Courts of Justice are held the portrait by being there will become the object of attention. (T I 16, p. 24, no 18; A I 3, p. 78.)

Apr. 22. 517. From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests that Dr Balfour may be directed to continue with him. (A R 3, p. 123.)

Apr. 22. 518. To the Raja of Assam. Intimates that in 1769 one Mr Lear sold a parcel of goods to the value of Rs 57,000 to Sobhârâm Bairagi, a merchant of the Raja's country, who had engaged to pay the money in two or three months. On the expiry of the stipulated time Sobhârâm failed to pay the money and sent his son with fair promises but died after a short time. His son Rupram, the heir to the deceased father, is now at Gargaon and refuses payment of the debt and sets the gentleman at defiance. As such conduct will tend to the ruin of commerce, requests him to oblige Rûprám to make full payment to

1777

Mr Lear together with interest thereon from the time when the goods were delivered. (T I 16, pp. 24-5, no 19; A I 3, p. 79.)

Apr. 22. 519. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received many complaints of the evil practices current in the mint of Murshidabad and of the coinage being defective there. Is of opinion that it will be of great advantage to the country if money is coined only in Calcutta. Recommends therefore to the Nawab's consideration, the abolition of the mint at Murshidabad and the transference of the privilege granted to the Dutch Company of coining there a certain sum of money annually, to the mint of Calcutta. (T I 16, pp. 25-6; no 20; A I 3, p. 76.)

Apr. 22. 520. To Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (T I 16, p. 26, no 21; A I 3, p. 76.)

Apr. 23. 521. From Mirzā Najaf Khan. Hopes soon to be able to dismiss Samru from his service and requests to know what he is to do in the matter of Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. (A R 3, p. 124.)

Apr. 24. 522. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Is sending Mir Saiyid 'Ali to attend on the Governor-General on his part. (A R 3, p. 118.)

Apr. 24. 523. From Sultān Dā'ud Mirzā. Requests a letter to the Khān Khānān about the arrears of his pension. (A R 3, p. 120.)

Apr. 24. 524. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Requests that his past faults may be overlooked and that he may be taken back into favour. (A R 3, p. 127.)

Apr. 24. 525. From Sālih Begam. Laments the infrequency of the Governor-General's letters. (A R 3, p. 130.)

Apr. 25. 526. From Khān Jahān Khān. Notifies his having confined the Danish *vakil* for ill-conduct. (A R 3, p. 117.)

Apr. 28. 527. From Raja Chait Singh. Enquires after the Governor-General's health. (A R 3, p. 125.)

Apr. 29. 528. From Mir Saidū. Says that Messrs Baber and Martin may be asked to direct Raja Rājballabh to adjust some accounts between him and his *chela*. (A R 3, p. 120.)

Apr. 29. 529. To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his representation stating that the Danish Chief has been asked to send Bansidhar Bose of Fredricknagar to his 'adālat in order to answer a charge brought against him. In a counter representation Mr Obie, the Director of the Danish Company, complains that the Khān has violated the rights and privileges of the Danish Settlement by confining the Director's *vakil*. Desires to know if the *Faujdārs* are competent to exercise judicial authority over the native inhabitants of the Danish Factory. If it is so, how long this has been in practice. Asks him to furnish instances of the past and say if the Chiefs of that Settlement submitted to them. The answer is immediately wanted for sending a reply to Mr Obie. (T I 16, p. 26, no 22; A I 3, p. 75.)

May 1. 530. To Hasan Rizā Khān. Is glad to receive his letter expressing his attachment to the English, his zeal for the service of the Nawab Asafu'd Daulah who appointed him to the administration of the affairs of his government, his determination to pursue such measures as may be

1777.

conducive both to the interests of the Nawab and of the English, and appreciating the friendship of Mr Bristow and Mr Middleton. Congratulates him on being appointed to so eminent a position. Has directed Mr Middleton to repose a full confidence in him. Is glad to hear that his enemies suffered disgrace and disappointment in doing him wrong. Their designs will always be frustrated so long as the Khān pursues an upright conduct keeping in view the interests of both the Nawab and the English. Has learnt of the high character of Haidar Beg Khān. Will always have a regard for him. Hopes that by means of his endeavours as well as those of Mr Middleton the Nawab's affairs will assume the most flourishing aspect. (T I 16, pp. 27-8, no 23; A I 3, p. 75.)

May 1. 531. To Haidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing but in terms suited to his rank. (T I 16, p. 28, no 24; A I 3, p. 75.)

May 1. 532. To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his 'arzī reporting the *thānas* in the Hooghly District to be insufficient and suggesting some additions and alterations in them. Refers him to Muhammad Riza Khān who has been appointed to the entire management of the *Faujdārī*. Personally he does not see the necessity of any addition to the present establishment. (T I 16, p. 28, no 25; A I 3, p. 75.)

May 1. 533. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Complimentary. (T I 16, p. 28, no 26; A I 3, p. 79.)

May 1. 534. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (T I 16, p. 29, no 27; A I 3, p. 76.)

May 1. 535. To Saliha Begam. Complimentary. (T I 16, p. 29, no 28; A I 3, p. 80.)

May 1. 536. To Nawab Muhammād Rizā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and promises to show favour and regard to his *vakil*, Mīr Sayyid 'Ali. (T I 16, p. 29, no 29; A I 3, p. 76.)

May 1. 537. To Raja Baijnāth. Informs him that in compliance with his request has written to Mr Harwood [on the subject mentioned in the Raja's letter]. (T I 16, p. 29, no 30; A I 16, p. 79.)

May 5. 538. From Dhundi Khāndē Rāo. Notifies his brother Venkat Rāo's arrival at Muhammadabad. (A R 3, p. 114.)

May 5. 539. From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests a safe passage for Saiyid Ibrāhīm Khān when he returns from Gopamau. (A R 3, p. 123.)

May 5. 540. From the Raja of Birbhum. Requests attention to his *vakil* Lakkhi Kanta's representations. (A R 3, p. 127.)

May 6. 541. From Venkat Rāo. Reports his arrival at Benares and says that he will set out to wait on the Peshwa after the nuptials of his niece. (A R 3, p. 133.)

May 7. 542. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Requests a letter to the Vazir about the release of his *jāgīr*. (A R 3, p. 127.)

May 8. 543. From Sa'du'llāh Khān and other Rohilla chiefs. Hope something will be done towards establishing a maintenance for them. (A R 3, p. 130.)

1777.

May 9.

**544.** To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Has received his several letters. Expresses his pleasure at the zeal and attachment he (the addressee) has shown to maintain the interest of the Vazir by suppressing the troubles created by the sons of Hafiz Rahmat Khān. Recommends to him to pursue such a conduct as will bring him honour and will reound to his interest. (TI 16, p. 29, no 31; AI 3, p. 74.)

May 9.

**545.** To Mir Saidū. Is pleased to receive his letter giving assurance of his respect and duty towards his mother. Approves of his proposal of submitting the accounts of his dismissed servants to arbitration and has written to Mr Martin about it. (TI 16, pp. 29, 30, no 32; AI 3, p. 76.)

May 12.

**546.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Sends an account showing why he imprisoned the Danish *vakil*. (AR 3, p. 117.)

May 13.

**547.** From Nawab Mubārak'u'd-Daulah. Has removed the Mint from Murshidabad to Calcutta as requested. (AR 3, p. 121.)

May 13.

**548.** From Sakharām Pandit. Hopes the conduct of the Bombay Government will be enquired into and censured. Complains that the said Government have not yet delivered up the *māhāls* of Chikhli. Declares that he did not detain Col. Upton an hour and refers for further particulars to Lāla Sewakrām's communications. (AR 3, p. 129.)

May 14.

**549.** To Mahārāja Mūdhoji Bhonsla. Is much pleased to receive his letter expressing his willingness to comply with the request which was made to him for safeguarding the interests of merchants and traders and for affording relief and protection for those who suffer shipwreck on his coast. Admires his sincerity and assures him of his (the writer's) friendship and support. Beniram, his (the addressee's) *vakil*, is preparing to go to Cuttack. Has no doubt that the *vakil* will conduct himself conformably to the orders he received from him (the addressee) and will settle all matters to the mutual advantage and satisfaction of both him and the Company. (TI 16, p. 30, no 33; AI 3, p. 75.)

May 15.

**550.** From the Raja of Arakan. Desires that some fugitives may be sent to him. (AR 3, p. 127.)

May 15.

**551.** From Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah. Requests a letter to Mr Baber to restrain the conduct of a certain *ta'alluydār*. (AR 3, p. 133.)

May 15.

**552.** To Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. Has been informed that the *Zamindārī* officers of *pargana* Najibshahi with a view to obstructing Panchanand Sen, *amīn* of that *pargana*, in the preparation of the accounts, caused Bindrāban to lodge a false complaint against him and obtained a summons from the *kachahri* of the *Faujdār* of Bhoosna in the name of his *nāib* Mukandrām. Requests the Governor-General to direct the *Faujdār* of Bhoosna not to impede the business of the *amīn* in consequence of false and artful complaints. Has also learnt that some people set fire to the *kachahri* of Malimudshahi and to the house of the *amīn* and burnt all the papers. It is desirable that the *Faujdār* of that station should be asked to trace the culprit and to severely punish him. (TI 16, p. 31, no 34; AI 3, p. 76.)

1777.

May 17.

553. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Thanks the Governor-General for his kindness to Mir Saiyid Ali. (AR 3, p. 118.)

May 17.

554. From Shabbaz Beg Khan's widow. Complains of the injustice she suffers and begs the Governor-General's attention to her injuries. (AR 3, p. 129.)

May 21.

555. To Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Professes his friendship for him and says that the interests of one are identical with those of the other. It is therefore his duty to urge in the most earnest terms every expedient that may promote the interest of the Nawab's dominions and the increase of his reputation. Could not comply with his request made two years ago for appointing British officers for the command and discipline of his troops, because the outrageous behaviour of the Nawab's sepoys at that time was of too alarming a nature to give the writer opportunity to direct his attention to anything else. It is evident that there are many defects in the military system of his government and that unless they are remedied they must terminate in the most fatal consequences from a total relaxation in the discipline of the troops and an increase of expense too enormous for the Nawab to bear. Has at length after a mature deliberation thought out a plan which should be immediately carried into execution for their mutual advantage. Proposes therefore that out of the Nawab's troops commanded by British officers, nine battalions of Sepoys, three companies of artillery and two regiments of horse be transferred to the service of the Company, that these corps will be transformed into a brigade which will be entirely subjected to the discipline and subordination of the Company but which shall act solely under the Nawab's orders in all their military operations for the defence of his dominions and that on a trial of one or two months an estimate will be formed of the expense which the Nawab will have to defray for the upkeep of this establishment and then a similar amount will remain a fixed charge for so long as he will require the brigade for his service. It will be seen that no additional charge is made by this plan, but that the establishment is formally converted to the service of the Company for the sole purpose of rendering it more effectual in the Nawab's service without a burden to his finances. If he approves of this measure requests him to issue immediate orders to Col. Goddard to that effect. Has already written to the Colonel on this subject. (TI 16, pp. 32-4, no 35, AR 3, p. 81.)

May 23.

556. From Madhoji Hari. Requests a *dastak* in favour of Mukand Pandit. (AR 3, p. 122.)

May 26.

557. Notice. Be it known to all that it has been decided by the Governor-General in Council that henceforth only the *sicca rupee* of the standard weight and value shall be coined in the mint and that after 26 May 1777, gold will cease to be coined there. The duty of 4½ per cent. hitherto levied on bullion has also been remitted so that those desirous of getting it coined will henceforth pay the coinage charges only. The Assay Master will shortly draw up for the guidance of the public a list showing the charges for coins of every description and the number of the *sicca rupees* that will be produced out of a fixed quantity of silver.

1777.

Persons bringing silver to the mint for coining or rupees for recasting shall receive a receipt for the same from the Mint Master and this receipt must be produced when claiming the coins. (CI 8, pp. 36-7, no 32.)

May 26.

558. To Nawab *Āṣafu'd-Daulah*. Is much concerned to see the heavy arrears due to the brigade app inted for the protection of the Nawab's dominions, the balance of his general account with the Company and the pay of his own forces under the command of British officers. The last item of expense must ultimately fall on the Company if the Nawab's means are unequal to discharge it. Recommends to him therefore that steps must be taken to solve these difficulties. It is publicly said everywhere that his country is in a state of great disorder, his revenues having failed and his treasury exhausted. This trouble is ascribed to the incapability of the officers at the head of the administration, of whom *Imām Bakhsh* is supposed to be the worst. He is of so mean an origin and of so vile a character that it is a great mistake to have confidence in him. It is he who has made an enormous expense on a military establishment of about 50,000 men and has thus depleted his treasury. It is all from reliable sources that he has heard against *Imām Bakhsh*'s charater. Advises him therefore to banish this man both from his Presence and from his dominions and to choose a person of capacity, of integrity and of old and approved attachment to his family. The Nawab's present *nāib* bears such character and he may be invested with full authority in the management of all his affairs and particularly instructed to reduce his expenses and to place experienced *mulasaddis* in the charge of his revenue. As in this season of the year there will be no interruption from foreign invasions and as the time of forming new settlement of his revenue is approaching near, hopes he will take these counsels into his immediate consideration and issue orders accordingly. (TI 16, pp. 35-8, no 36; AR 3, p. 81.)

May 27.

559. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Says he has issued strict orders to the *Faujdārs* and others not to obstruct the Company's people. (AR 3, p. 118.)

May 27.

560. From the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses papers of news from Poona. (AR 3, p. 123.)

May 27.

561. From the Vazir [Nawal *Āṣafu'd-Daulah*.] Communicates his return to Lucknow. (AR 3, p. 131.)

May 29.

562. From Mādhōjī Hari. Requests that no credit may be given to the representations of the *Faujdār* of Sankacole. (AR 3, p. 122.)

Jun. 1.

563. From the Raja of Arakan. Requests that fugitives from his country may receive no protection from the Company. (AR 3, p. 127.)

Jun. 1.

564. From the Vazir [Nawab *Āṣafu'd-Daulah*.] Requests that Major Hannay may be allowed to return to Calcutta. (AR 3, p. 131.)

Jun. 1.

565. From Nawab *Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah*'s *vakil*. Requests a letter to Mr Barton to enjoin the *zamindārs* to discharge the balance due to his constituent for the year 1183 Bengali [1776-7 A.D.]. (AR 3, p. 133.)

1777.

Jun. 2.

566. From the Vazir [Nawab Äsafu'd-Daulah]. Requests that every attention may be shown to Muniru'd-Daulah. (A R 3, p. 131.)

Jun. 5.

567. To Nawab Äsafu'd-Daulah. Soon after Mirzä Sa'adat 'Ali's departure from his court, a letter was received desiring the writer to use his influence to prevail upon the Mirzä to return, and in case of failure, to give him asylum in the Company's provinces. Did all in his power to bring about a reconciliation but it proved fruitless. In compliance with the Mirzä's request a representation was made to him through Mr Bristow for granting him a *jägir* suitable to his rank for his maintenance but no notice was taken of it. Refrained from any further interference at that time because the Mirzä had taken refuge with Najaf Khän who professed friendship for the Nawab's government and because the Mahrattas were too much engaged with distant operations to attempt to seduce the Mirzä to join with them in any acts of hostility against him. Now that the peace of the Mahratta Government has been restored, they will probably soon take up their arms against him for recovering those territories which formerly belonged to them. As Najaf Khän is very busy with his own affairs he may not be able to prevent Mirzä Sa'adat 'Ali from making other alliances. If the Mirzä throws himself into the hands of the Mahrattas for protection the consequence will be very grave. Recommends to him therefore to settle a *jägir* upon the Mirzä adequate enough to maintain his rank and position and invite him to return to his court with assurances of favour and protection. It is evident from Mirzä Sa'adat 'Ali's entreaties that he is longing to return to his native country and live in obedience to the Nawab's government. If he declines to extend his favour to the Mirzä then according to his former request a place of residence will be granted to him in the Company's provinces but an allowance will be equally necessary in this case for his support, because it will look bad if he is reduced to the necessity of receiving such support from the Company. Leaves it therefore to his consideration and judgment to grant him an assignment for that purpose. If he approves of the last proposal Col. Stibbart will be ordered to send a small escort of sepoys to conduct Mirzä Sa'adat 'Ali into the Company's provinces. (T I 16, pp. 38-40, no 37; A I 3, p. 81.)

Jun. 5.

568. To Mirzä Sa'adat 'Ali. Has received his letters desiring him to obtain the restoration of his *jägir* or in case of failure to allow him to reside in Bengal under the protection of the Company. The reply has been delayed, not because the lack of attention to his misfortunes but because the subject is so delicate that the treaty subsisting between the Company and the Vazir rendered it difficult for him to act conformably to his own wishes. It was impossible for him to be reticent when a son of Nawab Shujä'u'd-Daulah was involved in difficulties. His residence however with Najaf Khän removed the Governor-General's anxiety to a great extent and gave him time to negotiate with the Vazir on this subject. Has already written to the Vazir either to permit him to return to his [the Vazir's] dominions with a confirmation of the *jägir* or to allow him to stay in Bengal under the protection of the Company. If the former proposal is accepted, hopes he will cheer-

1777.

fully return to Ooulh and by a dutiful and affectionate conduct remove all suspicions from the mind of the Vazir. But if it is rejected a suitable place will be provided for his residence in Bengal and Col. Stibbatt will be instructed to furnish him with a proper escort for his journey. Mr Middleton will inform him of the Vazir's decision. (*TI 16, pp. 40-1, no 38; AI 3, p. 77.*)

**Jun. 8.** 569. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*TI 16, p. 42, no 39; AI 3, p. 81.*)

**Jun. 8.** 570. To Mādhojī Hari. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. In compliance with his request made through Benirām Pandit, has written a letter to the Chief of Gīnjām directing him not to afford protection or countenance to his [the addressee's] rebellious subjects. (*TI 16, p. 42, no 40; AI 3, p. 77.*)

**Jun. 12.** 571. From Gopāl Rāo. Is happy to hear of the measures taken by the Bombay Government in favour of Raghūnāth Rāo. (*AR 3, p. 116.*)

**Jun. 13.** 572. From Bālārāo Pandit of Kalpi. Professes friendship and hopes for letters. (*AR 3, p. 114.*)

**Jun. 14.** 573. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Returns thanks for the *khil'at* given to him. (*AR 3, p. 122.*)

**Jun. 15.** 574. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Replying to his letter says that he shall ever be happy to do any good office to Nawab Muṣīru'd-Daulah and will pay no attention to any malicious representations made against him. (*TI 16, p. 42, no 41; AI 3, p. 81.*)

**Jun. 16.** 575. From the Raja of Bhutan. Notifies his accession to the *Rāj* and hopes that the representations of his *Bukhshi* at Calcutta will be attended to. (*AR 3, p. 127.*)

**Jun. 17.** 576. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Acquiesces fully in the Governor-General's recommendations with respect to the reorganisation of his army. (*AR 3, p. 132.*)

**Jun. 20.** 577. From Abdu'llah Khān. (1) Says that the King, his master, experiences much difficulty by the non-receipt of the tribute. (2) Complimentary. (*AR 3, p. 113.*)

**Jun. 20.** 578. From the King. (1) Expresses astonishment at the Company's orders with respect to the cessation of the payment of the Royal tribute. (2) Approves of the marked dislike expressed by the Governor-General against Bhawānī Singh and desires that the tribute may be sent to him. (3) Repeats the foregoing subject of the tribute in more peremptory terms. (*AR 3, p. 117.*)

**Jun. 20.** 579. From Mr Stratton. Encloses several papers found in a well in the Indian quarter of Madras. (*AR 3, p. 122.*)

**Jun. 29.** 580. Notice. It is hereby notified that the list referred to in the announcement of 26 May last on the subject of coinage has now been completed by the Assay Master and is available at his office in the mint. (*CI 8, pp. 37-8, no. 33.*)

1777.

*Jun. 30.* 581. From the Nawab of Arcot. (1) Offers his best thanks for the orders transmitted to the Madras Council respecting him. (2) Encloses papers of intelligence respecting Poona. (3) Is glad to learn that his picture has been put up in the Court House. (*AR 3, p. 123.*)

*Jul. 3.* 582. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. Transmits an estimate of the additional expenses delivered to him by Khān Jahān Khān of *paiks chaukidārs*, etc. (*AR 3, p. 118.*)

*Jul. 3.* 583. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Requests attention in favour of Mir Sulaimān Khān who is now sent to Calcutta. (2) Requests that nothing may be allowed to stop correspondence. (*AR 3, p. 132.*)

*Jul. 4.* 584. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. States the necessity of increasing the establishment of *paiks, chaukidārs*, etc. (*AR 3, p. 118.*)

*Jul. 5.* 585. To the Raja of Arakan. Congratulates him on his accession to the *masnād*. Refers him to his letter, no 469 above to the address of the late Raja and says that it was written only to avoid bloodshed which would have followed in resenting by arms the insult offered to the Company's government. In his reply the late Raja refused to comply with the Governor-General's demand and avowed the hostilities of his subjects. Is anxious to cultivate and promote friendship and union between the Company and the chiefs of Arakan. Hopes he is equally disposed towards the accomplishment of this desirable end. Requests him therefore to release the men who were captured during the regime of the late Raja so that they may be at liberty to return to their habitations and prevent his subjects from committing such depredations upon the Company's territories in future. If this is acted upon, will overlook everything that happened in the time of his predecessor. The Raja will thus acquire the friendship of the English. (*TI 16, pp. 42-4, no 42; AI 3, p. 79.*)

*Jul. 9.* 586. To the *Nāib Sūba* [Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Has been informed by the Court of Directors that an enterprise of trade has been set on foot by Mr William Bolts who is now on his way to India on board the ship *Joseph and Theresa* and has been directed to discourage that undertaking. Requests him therefore to procure from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah general orders to the officers of the *Nizāmat* in order to prevent that gentleman from landing any cargo in the Nawab's dominions and to send special orders to his *rākīt* at Calcutta for giving effect to the same. (*TI 16, p. 44, no 43; AI 3, p. 76.*)

*Jul. 9.* 587. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 16, p. 44, no 44; AI 3, p. 76.*)

*Jul. 9.* 588. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*TI 16, p. 44, no 45; AI 3, p. 81.*)

*Jul. 9.* 589. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah, II. Assures him that no attention will ever be paid to any malicious representations of his enemies unsupported by proof. (*TI 16, pp. 44-5, no 46; AI 3, p. 77.*)

1777.

Jul. 9. 590. To Farzand Khân. Complimentary. (*TI* 16, p. 45, no 47; *AI* 3, p. 74.)

Jul. 17. 591. From [Nawab Muhammad Rizâ Khân. Says that Mr Bolts shall not be allowed to land any goods. (*AR* 3, p. 118.)

Jul. 17. 592. From Nawab Mubârka'd-Daulah. Has issued a general order to prevent Mr Bolts from landing any of the goods described by the Governor-General. (*AR* 3, p. 121.)

Jul. 17. 593. From Sakharâm Pandit. Is surprised at not receiving any reply to his several remonstrances against the measures of the Bombay Government. (*AR* 3, p. 129.)

Jul. 21. 594. News.—A French ship is coming towards Chandernagore. It is loaded with salt and has a crew of ten to twelve persons. (This ship arrived at Chandernagore on 25 July.) (*CR* 5, p. 182, no 81a.)

Jul. 23. 595. To Nawab Âsafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his letter approving of the plan laid before him for the better regulation of his military establishment. Has not the least doubt that if it is worked out his affairs will be improved, his expenses curtailed and the security and tranquillity of his country assured. Will never deviate from the pursuance of such measures as may promote the interests of the Nawab's government. (*TI* 16, p. 45, no 48; *AI* 3, p. 81.)

Jul. 24. 596. From the Nawab of Arcot. (1) Sends copies of his letter to the King of England on the subject of his will. (2) Protests against Lord Pigot's or Mr Russell's being appointed to the Madras Council and transmits copies of letters he received from the King of England and his ministers. (*AR* 3, p. 123.)

Jul. 26. 597. From Raghunâth Râo. Hopes for attention to his affairs and says that he will send another *vakil* to attend on the Governor-General on his part. (*AR* 3, p. 127.)

Jul. 28. 598. News.—A French ship which had brought glass from Mauritius to Pondicherry is now proceeding from the latter place towards Chandernâgore with a cargo of salt. In addition to the crew there are some forty European soldiers on board. It has three small guns on each side. Arrived on 25 July. (*CR* 5, p. 182, no 81b.)

Jul. 28. 599. From Nawab Faizu'llâh Khân. Sets forth his allegiance to the Company and the Vazir. (*AR* 3, p. 115.)

Jul. 29. 600. From Sakharâm Pandit. Intimates that Col. Upton has received permission to depart and complains against the conduct of the Bombay Government in affording protection to Raghunâth and his followers. (*AR* 3, p. 129.)

Jul. 30. 601. News.—An European ship is coming laden with broadcloth, wines and salt. In addition to the Captain and Doctor it has some nine lascars and about 150 European soldiers on board and is mounted with 14 guns. Arrived on 15 August. (*CR* 5, pp. 182-3, no 81c.)

Jul. 30. 602. News.—A French ship which had brought copper, broadcloth, wines, guns and ammunition to Pondicherry was coming towards Chandernagore with a cargo of salt which it had loaded at the former port. On board the ship there were some twelve Indian sailors and

1777.

about 140 European soldiers. There were fourteen holes on the side of the ship and guns were adjusted to them but these were not open to outward view. Some Englishmen went to search the ship but the Captain did not allow them. So they fired at it with the result that six French soldiers were wounded, of whom two subsequently died. The French Council at Chandernagore despatched a report of the affair to Pondicherry on 7 August and have deputed a gentleman to represent the matter to the Governor and Council of Fort William at Calcutta. The ship reached Chandernagore on 15 August. (CR 9, pp. 183-4, no 81d.)

Aug. 1.

603. News.—An European ship is coming with about 140 European soldiers on board excluding the usual number of crew. Is mounted with twelve guns. Originally it brought 600 soldiers from Mauritius to Pondicherry and from the latter port it loaded its present cargo of salt, iron, wines, cloths, etc. Arrived at Chandernagore on 15 August. (CR 5, p. 184 no 81e.)

Aug. 4.

604. From Beniārām Pandit. Notifies his intention of proceeding to Jagannath and his resolution of soon waiting on the Governor-General at Calcutta. (AR 3, p. 114.)

Aug. 5.

605. News—A ship laden with wood, teakwood, salt, oil and wax reached Pondicherry and unloaded its cargo there. It has now loaded salt and is proceeding to Chandernagore. On board there are twelve marine officers, 100 European soldiers, about six Muhammadan serangs and seventy Indian sailors. There are two rows of holes on the sides of the ship and in each row there are twelve holes to which guns are adjusted, though all of them are not visible.

Another ship is coming with a crew of two serangs and some fourteen Indian sailors. It is loaded with salt. Reached Chandernagore on 15 August. (CR 5, pp. 184-5, no 81f.)

Aug. 5.

606. From the Vazir [Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah]. Has experienced much relief from the skill of Dr Walters. (AR 3 p. 132.)

Aug. 5.

607. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Encloses an extract from a letter from written by the Court of Directors to the Governor-General.

The late even's have strongly proved the necessity of appointing an able minister during the minority of the Nawab [Mubāraku'd-Daulah]. The abilities of Muhammad Rizā Khān have been sufficiently manifested. As his official experience qualifies him for this office in a more eminent degree than anyone else with whom the Company have been connected and as no proofs of misadministration have been established against the Khān either during the investigation of his conduct or since his retirement, his [Governor-General's] recommendation of the Khān to continue as the *nāib* of the Nawab is approved. They are also glad to know that the Khān has received the appointment. Direct him [the Governor-General] to assure the Khān of their favour and support so long as he attends to the interest of the Company and performs the duties of his own office satisfactorily. (TI 16, p. 46, no 49; AI 3, p. 76.)

1777.

Aug. 8.

**608.** To Nawab Áṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter requesting him to make an advance of Rs 50,000 to Mir Sulaimān Khān. As a precautionary measure, has thought it necessary to delay the payment for the reason that the Company do not admit of such advances being made from their treasury, that the letter bears no marks of authenticity which can be relied upon and that moreover neither Mr. Middleton nor the Nawab's *vakil*, Gobind Ram, has given any intimation of such a draft having been made on his government. On a confirmation of the request from him the draft will be duly honoured. Informs him however that under the orders of the Company the Governor-General does not think himself authorised to comply with any letters of credit given on his government. (*TI* 16, p. 47, no 50; *AI* 3, p. 81.)

Aug. 8.

**609.** To Nawab Áṣafu'd-Daulah. Has made such further regulations and appointments as were necessary with a view to carrying into execution the plan which has been approved by the Nawab for improving the establishment of his troops. Mr Middleton will fully explain the particulars of the arrangement to him. Col. Leslie, who has been appointed to take the command of the new brigade will proceed shortly to take charge of it. Meanwhile Col. Goddard will receive the Nawab's orders and continue in the command of the corps. (*TI* 16, p. 48, no 51; *AI* 3, p. 81.)

Aug. 8.

**610.** To Nawab Áṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*TI* 16, p. 48, no 52; *AI* 3, p. 81.)

Aug. 9.

**611.** From Benirām Pandit. Encloses a paper of news respecting the Mahratta *sardārs*. (*AR* 3 p. 114.)

Aug. 9.

**612** From Nawab Muḥammad Rīza Khān. Begs that orders may be issued to the Chief of Dacca not to impede the *Nizāmat* officers in future in the transportation of elephants. (*AR* 3, p. 119.)

Aug. 9.

**613** From the Vazir [Nawab Áṣaf'ud-Daulah]. Has dismissed Imām Baksh and appointed Hasan Rīza Khān to the charge of his affairs. (*AR* 3, p. 132.)

Aug. 15.

**614.** News.—An European ship is coming with a cargo of salt and wines from Pondicherry where it had unloaded merchandise, guns, ammunitions, etc., brought from Europe. Will soon arrive at Chandernagore. Is manned with 10 sailors and about 125 Europeans. Is mounted with 14 guns on each side.

Another French ship is coming towards Chandernagore. It has some eight European sailors, five serangs and 35 Muhammadan lascars on board. There are also eight pieces of cannon on it. Is loaded with salt, coffee etc. (*CR* 5, p. 86, no 81g.)

Aug. 15.

**615.** From Raja Gūmān Singh. Transmits a list of fortresses and places which he wishes to make over to the Company. (*AR* 3, p. 128.)

Aug. 15.

**616.** To Nawab Áṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no. 608 above; and further commands Col. Leslie to his favour. (*CI* 10, p. 1, no 1; *TI* 16, p. 50, no 55; *AI* 3, p. 82.)

1777.

Aug. 15. 617. To Hasan Riza Khān. Congratulates him on his being confirmed as a *nāib* of the Vazir and obtaining a *khil'at* from his master. Hopes he will prove himself worthy of the station by a steady and uniform attention to the interests of his master and of the Company, which are inseparably united. Is glad to hear that a great friendship subsists between him and Mr Middleton and there is no doubt that through their joint endeavours the affairs of the Nawab Vazir will flourish. According to the rules of the service is unable to accept his *nazr* but for his satisfaction has received it for the Company. (TI 16, p. 49, no 53; AR 3, p. 75.)

Aug. 15. 618. To Haidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (TI 16, p. 50, no 54; AR 3, p. 75.)

Aug. 16. 619. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. Expresses how deeply he feels the good impression held of him by the Company. (AR 3, p. 119.)

Aug. 19. 620. From Mir Saidi's mother. Represents her distressed condition and hopes the Governor-General will help her out of it. (AR 3, p. 121.)

Aug. 25. 621. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Requests a letter to Munni Begam asking her to interest herself in the *Nizāmat* affairs as formerly. (AR 3, p. 121.)

Aug. 25. 622. From the Raja of Cooch Behar. Requests that two companies of sepoys may be sent to him for his protection. (AR 3, p. 126.)

Aug. 25. 623. From the *Teshū Lama's* *vakil*. Notifies his arrival at Baro. (AR 3, p. 131.)

Aug. 25. 624. From Qiwāmu'd-Din Khān. Requests a letter to the Patna Council to grant him some remission in the rents of Tappa. (AR 3, p. 114.)

Aug. 28. 625. From Sayyid Ibrāhīm. Says that he went to Gopamau as directed by Nawab Wālājāh and that he has been staying for some months past in Calcutta. Requests some money to enable him to return to Madras. (AR 3, p. 130.)

Aug. 30. 626. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Repeats his former request that Munni Begam should be appointed in charge of the *Nizāmat* affairs. (AR 3, p. 121.)

Aug. — 627. News.—Information has been received that five Government ships have been despatched from Europe (France) to Chandernagore and the French authorities here have appointed a gentleman to go to the Gulf in order to guide them.

There is afloat a rumour which the French authorities confirm that during the present year some eighty-five Government ships are coming to Bengal from Europe (France) and Mauritius.

A Danish ship came to Serampore with a cargo of merchandise, part of which it unloaded there and then it proceeded to Chandernagore. It will now go to some other part for the sale of its goods.

A French gentleman has bought a Danish ship at Serampore. He will employ it for trading purposes. (CR 5, pp. 186-7, no 81h.)

1777.

*Sep. 1.* **628.** From Nawab Âşafu'd-Daulah. Withdraws his previous request made to the Governor-General for an advance of Rs 50,000 to Mir Sulaimân Khân who has gone to Calcutta. (*CR 9, p. 29, no 19, AR 3, p. 132.*)

*Sep. 1.* **629.** From Nawab Âşafu'd-Daulah. Has decided not to disband the battalions now engaged in collecting the money assigned to the English. Wants to place the battalions under Major Hannay and requests the services of the Major together with those of two or three other European officers to command them. (*CR 9, pp. 29, 30, no 20; AR 3, p. 132.*)

*Sep. 2.* **630.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter together with the will made out by him concerning his successors. Will take the first opportunity of sending it to England. A reply in detail will be sent later. (*CI 10, pp. 1, 2, no 2.*)

*Sep. 3.* **631.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Some time ago he transmitted a paper of news received from Poona relating to the arrival there of Monsieur Le Chevalier, a Frenchman, together with the copy of a letter which was written to Râoî, his newswriter, desiring him to try to prevent the Poona ministers from paying any attention to this Frenchman who was an impostor. Encloses an abstract from the reply of the newswriter's letter addressed to his brother. Requests the Governor-General to keep the matter strictly confidential otherwise the life of his newswriter would be at stake.

*Extract of the letter from Râoî to Shish Râo.* Has received his two letters relating to the arrival at Poona of a French chief who is an impostor. Has represented all the particulars to the ministers (at Poona) through Mâdhû Râo Sadâsheo. Kishan Lâl Ballâl has been supporting the Frenchman and trying his best to gain him the favour of the ministers. The latter are playing trick with Mr Mcstyn when they say that they will soon dismiss the Frenchman, for their real designs seem to be different. On several occasions they went to his residence to see him. It is heard that the Frenchman has promised to get them from Europe in the course of eighteen months a fully equipped body of troops and that he wants a place near the coast of the river for the forces to land. A small village has therefore been fixed upon near Rodanda for the encampment of the forces and the coast near it for the anchorage of the ships. The village will be given up to him as soon as a reply is received from Europe. The Frenchman has landed eighty pieces of cannon and 200 European cavalry with arms and ammunitions and is desirous of raising and disciplining an additional body of 10,000 sepoys. For this purpose he wants a grant of Rs 1,50,000 a month. But as he proposes to keep the command of this body to himself the ministers are reticent. They would rather have him train their own men. Is unable to make out whether Mâdhû Râo Sadâsheo is acquainted with these facts. When Sadâsheo was questioned as to the reason of landing the cannon and ammunitions and building store-houses at Rodanda, he answered that on account of stormy weather the ships had been unloaded and that as soon as the rainy season was over they would be again placed on board the ships and the Frenchman would be asked to

1777.

depart. Will communicate further intelligence later. (CR 9, pp. 30 2, no 21; AR 3, p. 123.)

Sep. 3.

632. From Nawab Muzaaffar Jang. In accordance with the directions contained in his letter has made all the arrangements for Mahābat 'Alī Khān. Refers him for details to Mir Saiyid 'Alī. (CR 9, pp. 32-3, no 23.)

Sep. 3.

633. From Nawab Mubārakū'd-Daulah. Complains that his repeated requests to place Munni Begam in charge of the *Nizāmat* have not yet been complied with. The appointment of a stranger as the controller of the *Nizāmat* in preference to the Begam is detrimental to both his interests and those of the Company. Requests him therefore to appoint the Begam and write to her to exert herself in conducting the *Nizāmat* affairs. (CR 9, p. 33, no 24; AR 3, p. 121.)

Sep. 3.

634. To Nawab Muhammād Rīzā Khān. Has learnt from the Resident at Malda that two of the Company's *dallāls* together with a peon and a coolie have been murdered and robbed of Rs 600 while proceeding from Narsinhpur to one of the adjacent villages. Desires him to give strict injunctions to the *Faujdarī* officers for tracing the murderers and to offer a reward of Rs 500 for the detection of each of the culprits. (TI 16, pp. 50-1, no 56; AI 3, p. 76.)

Sep. 3.

635. To Nawab Mubārakū'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (TI 16, p. 51, no 57; AI 3, p. 76.)

Sep. 4.

636. From Nawab Aṣafū'd-Daulah. Complimentary, requesting the Governor-General to write to him every now and then. (CR 9, p. 34, no 25.)

Sep. 4.

637. Notification. Report having been received from the Chief of Malda that two *dallāls* of the Company while passing from Narsinhpur to an adjoining village were killed along with a peon and a coolie by robbers who plundered their property, it is hereby notified that any person who gives information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robbers shall be rewarded with a sum of Rs 500 for each dacoit. (CI 8, p. 50, no 49.)

Sep. 8.

638. To Sakharām Pandit. Has received his letter accompanying *khilāt*, jewels etc. from Srimant Rao Pandit Pardhan Peshwa through his [ addressee's ] *vakīl*, Lala Shewakrām. It is indeed surprising that the *vakīl* who appears to be a man of abilities has been sent to negotiate with the Governor-General without having been given any powers for that purpose. Will therefore enter into no negotiation with him until he is entrusted with full powers. In consequence of his complaint has written to the Governor and Council of Bombay directing them to force Raghūnāth Rāo to quit the Company's dominions, should he still persist in refusing to accept of the asylum and maintenance provided for him by the treaty concluded at Poona and to adhere strictly to the terms of the treaty in settling other points yet in dispute. For their further information has sent them copies of all the letters and papers received by Col. Upton from Fath Singh Gaikwār respecting the country ceded by the latter to the English. Is determined to adhere

1777.

steadily to the terms of the treaty and hopes he will be equally ready to do so. (CI 10, pp. 2, 3, no 3; TI 16, pp. 51-2, no 58; AI 3, p. 80.)

Sep. 8. 639. To Balaji Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 10, pp. 2, 3, no 3; TI 16, p. 53, no 59; AI 3, p. 73.)

Sep. 9. 640. Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān to Mr Middleton. Acknowledges the receipt of letters from him, the Governor-General and Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Will set out for Lucknow as soon as Major Balfour arrives. Has sent Ashrafu'd-Daulah to Etawah in order to accompany the Major to Akbarabad. From the very beginning he is desirous of taking up his residence in the Company's territory. And lately the Governor-General has also signified his approval thereto. But since he wants him to go to Lucknow first he must needs obey. It must be understood however that the question of his *jājir* is not settled yet and should it be unreasonably delayed he would hold himself free to go away to the Company's dominions. He would further request permission to enter his brother's capital in company with Tafazzul Ḥusain and Khwāja Ghulām Muhammad Khān who are his faithful and trusted friends. Is postponing his departure till the receipt of his reply. (CR 9, pp. 14-16, no 4; AR 3, p. 130.)

Sep. 9. 641. From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (CR 9, p. 34, no 26.)

Sep. 9. 642. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Has received through Mr Middleton his letter asking him to return to Lucknow. Major Balfour has been deputed to accompany him thither. Having given him the assurance to send him to Calcutta he is now taking him to Lucknow. Leaving Akbarabad on 4 *Rajab* (Aug. 8) he has now passed Etawah. Will write to him after his arrival at Lucknow the particulars of his interview both with his brother Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Mr Middleton. Will set out for Calcutta after he has obtained permission of his brother at Lucknow. (CR 9, pp. 35-6, no 27; AR 3, p. 130.)

Sep. 11. 643. From Nawab Muzaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Has received the Governor-General's letter stating that two brokers of the Company, who were going from Narsinhpur to another village, have been murdered on the way and robbed of Rs 600 belonging to the Company. Has ordered the officers of the *Faujdārī* to conduct a local inquiry regarding the murders and robbery and to announce a reward of Rs 500 for information leading to the arrest of the murderers. (CR 9, pp. 36-7, no 28; AR 3, p. 119.)

Sep. 11. 644. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CR 9, pp. 37-8, no 29; AR 3, p. 121.)

Sep. 11. 645. From Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* (of Hooghly). Intimates that he returned to Hooghly and resumed his duty on 1 *Sh'abān* (Sep. 4). Says that in Hooghly there is an old mosque which badly needs repair. It was last repaired about 50 years ago by his grandfather the late Shujā' Quli Khān. The Muslim population of Hooghly pray that the repair may now be attended to. The cost of the repair will come to about Rs 3,000. Solicits the orders of the Governor-General on this point. (CR 9, pp. 38-9, no 30; AR 3, p. 117.)

1777.

Sep. 11.

**646.** From Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah. Says that he has not received his stipend for the last six months and has therefore been put to much inconvenience and trouble. Requests that Mr Baber may be directed to see that in future his stipend is regularly paid to him in Murshidabad. (CR 9, p. 39, no 31; AR 3, p. 133.)

Sep. 11.

**647.** From Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah. Says that a stipend of Rs 500 has been granted to Saiyid Fath 'Ali Khān but it has not as yet been paid to him. Requests the Governor-General to pass orders for the payment of the same. (CR 9, pp. 39-40, no 32; AR 3, p. 133.)

Sep. 11.

**648.** From Fath 'Ali Khān, son of Nawab Sādiq 'Ali Khān. Says that about nineteen months have elapsed since he returned to Murshidabad where Nawab Muzaffar Jang under the orders of the Governor-General granted him a stipend of Rs 500 a month from the *Nizāmat*. But he is not receiving the stipend of Rs 500 which was granted to him in Calcutta although at the time of his departure he was given to understand that in all he would get Rs 1,000 every month. Is in great trouble now owing to the pressing demands of his creditors, for with the *Nizāmat* stipend he wanted to clear his debts and with the other to maintain himself. Requests orders of the Governor-General to pass his bills for the payment of the stipend which was granted to him in Calcutta. Any further delay will compel him to proceed to Calcutta with a view to telling the tale of his distress to the Governor-General. (CR 9, pp. 40-1, no 33; AR 3, p. 116.)

Sep. 16.

**649.** Raja Chait Singh to Mr T. Graham. Encloses a representation to the Governor-General from the bankers of Benares expressing their inability to arrange for the payment of future instalments of Benares revenues on account of their gold having been detained at the mint in Calcutta. Hopes that the difficulties of the bankers will not be construed into an effort on his part to shirk his own obligation.

*Representation of Rām Chand, Gokul Chand, Kashmīrī Mal and other bankers of Benares to Raja Chait Singh.* In compliance with the Maharaja's orders they have hitherto regularly issued drafts on their agents at Calcutta and the sums have promptly been paid. But they fear at in their present circumstances they would not be able to pay the amount of future instalments. For a considerable quantity of gold which they had sent to Calcutta for coinage has been held over and is not returned to them. It was later that they learnt of the Governor-General's notification that gold coins are no more to be struck there. Subsequently they sent down a quantity of silver and of course they had to pay the coinage charges. Moreover there is no fixed standard of exchange between Calcutta and Benares. Thus money is very tight and unless a speedy settlement is arrived at they cannot make any draft on their agents. (CR 9, p. 1, no 1.)

Sep. 18.

**650.** From Arjunji Nathji. Has received his letter acknowledging the receipt of a bale of cloth and appreciating the services of his *gumāshṭa*, Aratrām Tewāri. Thanks him for his letter of recommendation to Mr Boddam (of Bombay) who did him honour and helped him in his banking concerns. The excellent qualities of this

1777.

gentleman have completely won the hearts of the people. Requests him to pay attention to his *gumāṣṭa*. (CR 9, pp. 41-2, no 34; AR 3, p. 113.)

Sep. 19. 651. To Nawab Ḵāṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (CI 10, pp. 3, 4, no 4.)

Sep. 19. 652. To Nawab Ḵāṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter of congratulation written on the occasion of his [the writer's] wedding. (CI 10, p. 4, no 5.)

Sep. 19. 653. To Ḥasan Rīzā Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing (CI 10, p. 4, no 6.)

Sep. 19. 654. To Bahū Begam. Has received her letter complaining of his long silence. Was very busy with other affairs and hence could not write to her. Hopes to hear from her every now and then. (CI 10, pp. 4, 5, no 7.)

Sep. 21. 655. From Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Has learnt from the 'arzī and statement of Mir Shukrullah, *Faujdār* of Tīrhut, that Mir Imām Bak̄hsh, agent for saltpetre, went with 500 men to the court of the *Faujdār*, dragged him out, assaulted him mercilessly and then took him to his house on the other side of the river. Mir Saiyid 'Alī will present to the Governor-General for his perusal the copies of Mir Shukrullah's 'arzī and statement. Says that such outrageous conduct of an agent would go to destroy the dignity of the *Faujdārs* if proper steps are not taken.

An account of the broil at the *Faujdāri* Court of Tīrhut signed by Qāzī Amānullah, Muharrir of Qānūngō and Gopāl Chaudhri of par-ganah *Darbhanga*. Mir Shukrullah settled the purchase of a log of wood with Rāy Mohan Lāl, the 'āmil of the *Nizāmat*. Hearing that a man of Mir Imām Bak̄hsh accompanied by a peon was chopping the wood Mir Shukrullah sent for them and informed them of the transaction. The peon went away but the wood-cutter was there. After a while Mir Imām Bak̄hsh appeared there with thirty or forty men, scattered the bags of saltpetre and began to abuse the *Faujdār* who sent Saiyid Wāris 'Alī to ask him not to damage the property of the *sarkār*, but he paid no attention. Shaikh Karam 'Alī, nāib of Qāzī Amānullah, wanted to take the wood-cutter to the house of Rāy Mohan Lāl in order to ascertain the fact but he would not go. In the afternoon Mir Khairat 'Alī and Atma Rām attended by two *harkāras* came to tell the *Faujdār* that Mir Imām Bak̄hsh wanted to see him but he refused to go there. Mir Imām Bak̄hsh then himself came with four or five hundred armed men, pillaged the court, robbed the treasury, dragged out the *Faujdār*, beat him severely and took him to his house in an unconscious state. Seizing this opportunity all the prisoners escaped from the court. Madan Thakur, Ilahdād Khan and Thākur Sukh, *Havālādār* of Rāy Mohan Lāl, intervened, got the *Faujdār* back and brought him to his home. (CR 9, pp. 42-4, no 35; AR 3, p. 119.)

Sep. 21. 656. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khan. Information of his departure from Akbarābād was given to him before. Says that he arrived at Lucknow on 29 *Rajab* (Sep. 2) in company with Mr Balfour and

1777

expresses his gratification at the reception accorded to him by his brother Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Mr Middleton. (CR 9, pp. 45-6, no 36; AR 3, p. 130.)

**Sep. 21.** 657. From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (CR 9, p. 46, no 37.)

**Sep. 21.** 658. To Benirām Pandit. Has received his letter stating that he has reached his destination and that after his arrival at Cuttack he will write a full account of his interview with the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla]. Says in reply that if there is any possibility of a delay in the accomplishment of the business he has been entrusted with, he should return immediately and see him. (CI 10, p. 5, no 8.)

**Sep. 23.** 659. Saiyid 'Ali Khān to Mir Sāhib (Muhammad Rizā Khān). Reports that on 17 September when he was sitting in his court at Jahangirnagar some men in the service of Mr Peat entered there, assaulted Diwān Jagannāth, called the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) and the members of the Dacca council names, broke open the main gate, destroyed the furniture and threw stones into his (writer's) house. Later on Mr Peat with a number of men himself came there and assaulted many respectable persons. Requests him to attend to the investigation of this case. (CR 9, pp. 13-14, no 3.)

**Sep. 25.1** 660. To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Informs him that Col. Leslie, who has been appointed to the command of the troops which are to be transferred to the service of the Company, is on his way to Lucknow. Has directed the Colonel to wait upon him in order to discuss with him how to station the said troops for the security and tranquillity of his dominions and to receive such orders thereon as the Nawab may from time to time be pleased to give him. (CI 10, pp. 5, 6, no 9; TI 16, p. 53, no 60; AI 3, p. 82.)

**Sep. 29.** 661. From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his two letters relating to the arrangement which he has made for the brigade adding that Col. Goddard will remain in its charge until Col. Leslie reaches Lucknow. The Governor-General also writes that he has not been able to comply with the Nawab's request in giving Rs 50,000 to Mir Sulaimān Khān. Says in reply that the appointment of Col. Leslie to command the new brigade is very suitable. It was from Gorakhpur that he wrote to the Governor-General requesting him to pay Rs 50,000 to Mir Sulaimān Khān. Mr Middleton was not there and so he was not consulted in the matter. If it is ever necessary in future to write to the Governor-General about money he will not do so without consulting Mr Middleton. (CR 9, pp. 46-8, no 38; AR 3, p. 152.)

**Sep. 29.** 662. From Raja Chait Singh. Is not backing out of his engagement but the fact is that the bankers refuse to sign the drafts for instalments of revenues. They say that no standard of exchange has yet been fixed between Calcutta and Benares. Has represented the matter to Mr Graham and submitted the 'arzī of the bankers on this point to him. (CR 9, p. 48, no 39; AR 3, p. 125.)

<sup>1</sup> Sep. 24 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777.

Sep. 30.

**663.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks the Governor-General and Council for representing the true state of affairs obtaining in the Carnatic to the Court of Directors, for the latter seem to have taken great interest in the Carnatic question. This is a hopeful sign of defeating the designs of his enemies. Says that nobody can dare to point out a single instance in which he lagged behind in the discharge of the obligations which he owes to the English. Is now anxious to know the decision of the Court of Directors on the Carnatic question which the Governor-General has received from England. Encloses the copy of a letter from Mr John Whitchill giving details of the changes made in the Nawab's dominions. (CR 9, pp. 48-50; AR 3, p 123.)

Sep. 30.

**664.** From Nawab Muzaffar Jang [Muhammad Rizā Khān]. Has received his letter intimating the arrival of a Dutch officer who claims an arrear of Rs 37,380 as 12½ due from the mint of Murshidabad and says that an order was issued by the *Nizāmat* to the officers of the mint in order to pay this amount to the Dutch but it was not carried out. In accordance with the directions of the Governor-General an enquiry has been made into the matter and it has been discovered that the arrears are of the time of Nawab Mahābat Jang (Ali Vardi Khān) and that all the people responsible for the same have either long been dead or absconded. Encloses from the officers of the mint a report giving an account of the money.

During his time Nawab Mahābat Jang once demanded a large sum of money due from the mint. The required amount being not available the officers of the mint in order to meet the demand of the Nawab used other people's coins which were being struck there and with this they also paid Rs 12,000 to *Rāy Rāyān Ummid Rām*. When the *gumāshṭa* of the Dutch Company lodged a complaint against these officers, the *Nāzīm* directed the latter to pay to the Dutch one anna per cent of their earnings. Subsequently after the death of some of those responsible this was reduced to one half anna per cent which they continued to pay till 1183 *Benguli* (1776 A. D.) when the mint was abolished. The account shows that Rs 42,120 as 4 was due to the Dutch Company but Rs 4,733 as 8 has been paid. The balance of Rs 37,386 as 12, it seems, has been appropriated to the use of the mint. (CR 9, pp. 50-3, no 41; AR 3, p. 119.)

Sep.—.

**665.** Treaty<sup>1</sup> of Purandhar concluded between the E. I. Company and the Mahrattas on 1 March 1776. The treaty gives the city and *pargana* of Broach together with a contiguous tract of land worth Rs 3,00,000 to the English who are required to give up the cause of Raghūnāth Rāo and withhold from him such support and military assistance as they had been giving him. Raghūnāth has to disband his army but shall be allowed to retain 200 domestics and 1,000 horse to be paid and relieved by the Peshwa's government. He shall also receive a pension of Rs 3,00,000 annually but these privileges are subject to the condition that he takes up his residence permanently at Cooper Ganj and does not

<sup>1</sup> From the account given at the end of the letter the figure appears to be Rs 37,386 as 12.

<sup>2</sup> C. U. Aitchison. *A collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. VI, pp. 27-82.

1777

leave the place without the Peshwa's permission. The Company get 12 *lākhs* as indemnity and are confirmed in its possession of the islands of Salsette, Elephanta, Hog and Caranja. If a ship of one of the contracting parties founders or is wrecked on the coast of the other the latter must render all possible assistance towards recovering the cargo and rescuing the crew, the incidental cost to be paid by the party thus assisted. (CR 9, pp. 2-12, no 2.)

Sep.— 666. Nawab Åṣafu'd-Daulah to Zulfaqär 'Ali Khān, Sābadār of Allahabad and other 'Amils. Intimates the appointment of Ḥasan Rizā Khān as his minister and directs them to follow his instructions. (CR 9, pp. 17-18, no 5.)

Sep.— 667. Mr Middleton to Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Has received his letter and is surprised to note his list of fresh terms after he has given the Governor-General full discretion to settle his affairs. Has already sent Major Balfour to Akbarabad to accompany him to Lucknow. Nawab Åṣafu'd-Daulah strongly objects to Tafazzul Ḥusain Khān, Khwāja Ghulām Muḥammad Khān and others entering Lucknow. Is unable to accept his proposal to return in company with the attendants mentioned above without referring the matter to the Governor-General and Council. Asks him to send back the Major if he is not willing to part company with the said attendants. (CR 9, pp. 18, 19, no 6.)

Sep.— 668. Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to (his *vakil*, Benirām Pandit). Has learnt from his previous letters that some English ships were wrecked at Kujang, that the *Zamindār* of the place molested the crew and plundered the cargo and that if the authorities at Kujang are unable to cope with the situation the English might be allowed to take proper steps against the *Zamindār*. Has already written a reply to the letter of the Governor-General received on the subject. It appears from the letter of Mahdaji Hari, the *Nāib Sūba* of Cuttack, that when he was engaged in making inquiries about the shipwreck and the conduct of the *Zamindār* some men under orders of the English took away all the cargoes which were recovered. Desires him to bring home this fact to the Governor-General. The addressee has repeatedly written about the disturbed condition of Cuttack and Kujang. Will send his son Raghūji Bhonsla to that quarter after his return from Purandhar where he with Devākar Pandit was engaged in concluding a treaty. Has much satisfaction to say that his son's mission has been successful. Will write to him the details after Raghūji has returned. (CR 9, pp. 19, 20, no 7.)

Sep.— 1 669. Gūmāṣṭha of the 'āmil of Karikal to his *vakil*. Intimates that Capt. Toone is on his way to Mahe from Devipatam and that 45 troopers together with transport animals have already arrived there with a view to procuring butter, milk and other provisions. Dated 19 August. (CR 9, p. 32, no 22.)

Sep.— 670. News. The son of the French Chief at Chandernagore has been appointed to the command of 12,000 men at Mauritius. He has written to his father saying that he has been transferred to Pondicherry and

<sup>1</sup> This was an enclosure to the letter of the Nawab of Arcot.

1777

shall, therefore, send down his wife to live with his father till he can rejoin them. He has been ordered to prepare himself against eventualities. (CR 5, p. 189, no 81.)

Oct. 1. 671. News. A ship is coming to Chandernagore with a cargo of salt. The crew number 88. (CR 5, p. 188, no 81.)

Oct. 5. 672. From Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Intimates that Dündī, a servant of Mr Peat, and several others came to the house of Sayid 'Ali Khān, who was appointed *Faujdār* of Jahlangirnagar on the death of 'Ali Naqī Khān, and insulted and assaulted the *Peshkār* of his court. The *tilangas* who wanted to oppose the intruders, were themselves threatened. The *Faujdār* closed the gate of his house and remained inside. Mr Peat then himself came and wounded several persons with pistol shots and destroyed many things. Requests the Governor-General to take steps in order to prevent the recurrence of such outrage and to uphold the dignity of the *Faujdāri* courts. (CR 9, pp. 54-5, no 42; AR 3, p. 119.)

Oct. 5. 673. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Sends a *khil'at* to the Governor-General requesting him to invest the Nawab's *vakīl*, Raja Gobind Rām, with it. (CR 9, p. 55, no 43.)

Oct. 5. 674. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 664 above. (CR 9, pp. 55-9, no 44.)

Oct 7<sup>1</sup> 675. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has issued orders to the 1st Brigade to march and relieve the 3rd Brigade now stationed at Bilgram. Col. Stibbatt will continue in the command of the brigade stationed in the Nawab's country. With a view to protecting Allahabad and Kora desires that the station of the brigade should be removed from Bilgram to the other side of the Ganges in Allahabad. Requests him therefore to assign some convenient spot for the camp and to issue orders that the guns and other stores left by the 3rd Brigade be deposited by way of security in the fort of Allahabad till the arrival of the other. (CI 10, pp. 6, 7, no 10; TI 16, pp. 53-4, no 61; AI 3, p. 82.)

Oct. 8. 676. To—<sup>2</sup>. The Governor-General in Council has entrusted Mr Mackenzie with the work of purchasing opium in the province of Bihar. The *gumāshṭa* of the said gentleman is going to the *parganas* and districts of that province to arrange with the cultivators and to advance them money for the cultivation of opium seeds. Directs him therefore to give his assistance to the *gumāshṭa* when it is desired by the latter. (CI 10, pp. 6, 7, no 11.)

Oct. 8. 677. To Raja Khayālī Rām and Mirzā Zahūru'llah Beg. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 10, pp. 7, 8, no 12.)

Oct. 9. 678. To Sultān Da'ud Mirzā. Complimentary reply. (CI 10, p. 8, no 13.)

Oct. 10. 679. News. A ship laden with different kinds of merchandise such as piece-goods, wines, etc., has arrived at Chandernagore, and is being unloaded. It is mounted with sixteen small guns. When the unloading

<sup>1</sup> Oct. 8 according to the vol. of Copies.

<sup>2</sup> Portion containing the name is worm-eaten.

1777

is completed it will be taken over by a French gentleman and utilised for the transport of private goods and merchandise. (CR 5, p. 189, no 81.)

Oct. 10. 680. To Mādhojī Hari, *Sābadār* of Cuttack. Has learnt from Mr Marriott's letter that a sloop was driven ashore and wrecked at Narsing-patan and that the *Faujdār* of Jagannath has seized the master of the sloop and crew and thrown them into prison : also that another English vessel was wrecked on the coast of Malood and that some of its men managed to escape to the shore where Kamāl Muḥammad *Jamadār*'s people seized them and kept them in confinement. This is certainly contrary to the friendship subsisting between Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and the Company. Desires him therefore to give such positive orders to the aforesaid *Faujdār* and *Jamadār* that the people in confinement may be instantly released and allowed to proceed without molestation wherever they please. Requests him also to give his support, when it is necessary to Mr Marriott who resides at Balasore on the part of the Company. (CI 10, pp. 8, 9, no 14; TI 16, pp. 54-5, no 62; AI 3, p. 77)

Oct. 10. 681. To Benīrām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing desiring him to despatch his own men to procure the immediate release of the unfortunate sufferers. (CI 10, p. 9, no 15; TI 16, p. 55, no 63; AI 3, pp. 73-4, no 63.)

Oct. 10. 682. To Arjunjī Nāthjī. Is glad to receive his letter expressing that Mr Boddam of Bombay has shown him favour. Says in reply that necessary assistance will be given to his *gumāshta* who is now in Calcutta. (CI 10, p. 13, no 21.)

Oct. 10. 683. To Bāla Rāo. From Ḥakīm Māsha Allah's letter it appears that he [the addressee] wants a *dastak* for a thousand men who will go on pilgrimage to Gaya. The *dastak* is being prepared and will be sent to him through the Ḥakīm. (CI 10, pp. 13, 14, no 23.)

Oct. 10. 684. To Ḥakīm Māsha Allah. Has received his letter together with that from Bāla Rāo. The required *dastak* is enclosed in this letter. Directs him to make it over to Bāla Rāo. (CI 10, p. 14, no 24.)

Oct. 15. 685. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [Abdul Ahad Khān]. Is glad to receive his letter accompanying the presents of cloths, matchlocks, pistols, birds etc., through Raja Dayārām Pandit. Transmits a Royal *shugqa* in reply to the Governor-General's letter. (CR 9, pp. 61-3, no 45; AR 3, p. 122.)

Oct. 15. 686. From the King. Is glad to receive his letter accompanying some presents through Raja Dayārām Pandit. Asks the Governor-General to send the arrears of the tribute soon. (CR 9, pp. 63-4, no 46; AR 3, p. 117.)

Oct. 15. 687. To the King. Congratulates him on his victory over Zābitāh Khān and the Sikhs and sends him *nazr* of 101 gold mohurs. (CI 10, pp. 9, 10, no 16; TI 16, p. 57, no 68; AI 3, p. 75)

<sup>1</sup> Oct. 9 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777.

Oct. 15. 688. To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah Abdu'l Ahad Khân. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 10, p. 10, no 17; TI 16, p. 57, no 69; AI 3, p. 73.)

Oct. 15. 689. To Nawab Ásafu'd-Daulah. Has received the *khil'at*, etc., forwarded by him for Raja Gobind Râm and invested the latter with the same. Has procured ten fowling pieces of different sorts and handed them over to Major Hannay who will shortly present them to him. (CI 10, p. 11, no 18; TI 16, p. 56, no 66; AI 3, p. 82.)

Oct. 15. 690. To Nawab Ihtirâmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter desiring him [the Governor-General] to write to Mr Barton for the payment of the Nawab's salary which has been stopped for some months and for adjusting the accounts of Akbarnagar and seeking assistance of the Governor-General against the hill people whose depredations have obliged many of the inhabitants to desert. Says that on the subject of his salary and the adjustment of the accounts of his district has repeatedly written to Mr Barton to adopt such measures as might relieve him from his distress. Will now repeat his former instructions to that gentleman on this head. With respect to the hill people has given the necessary orders to remedy the present evil and to check their depredations in future. (CI 10, pp. 11, 12, no 19; TI 16, pp. 57-8, no 70; AI 3, p. 82.)

Oct. 15.<sup>1</sup> 691. To Raja Guman Singh. Is much pleased to receive his letter expressing his friendship for him as well as for the Company. Reciprocates the same and adds that nothing will be wanting on his part to promote it. His proposal for dividing Chatar Sal's country and for offering a part of it to the Company gives a strong proof of the sincerity of his heart. Is unable to accept his offer because the Company's orders forbid the further extension of their territories. Is ever ready to give him any assistance in his power. For further particulars refers him to Mr Middleton. (CI 10, p. 12, no 20; TI 16, pp. 55-6, no 64; AI 3, p. 80.)

Oct. 15.<sup>1</sup> 692. To Nawab Muhammad Riza Khân. Has received his letter accompanying a statement of facts of the disturbance which broke out in *sarkâr* Tîrhot, and has in consequence taken such measures as were necessary to put a stop to the repetition of such instances in future. (CI 10, p. 18, no 22; TI 16, p. 56, no 65; AI 3, p. 77, no 65.)

Oct. 15.<sup>1</sup> 693. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khân. Is glad to receive his letter. Will never pay any attention to the reports of the designing men until they are confirmed. He need not be anxious on this account. (CI 10, p. 14, no 25; TI 16, p. 56, no 67; AI 3, p. 74.)

Oct. 17. 694. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already informed the Governor-General of his distress, the demands of his creditors and the alliance of Tuljaji with the French, the Dutch and Haidar Ali Khân. Now there appear signs and indications of the renewed activities of

1777

the French who have despatched *vakils* to the courts of Nizāmu'd-Daulah and Haidar 'Ali Khān. A French officer with troops has also been deputed to the court of the *Peshwa* with a view to winning him over to their side. The French already consider themselves masters of Tanjore and are confident of its support in the event of a war. Haidar 'Ali Khān with all his resources is allied with them. Is much grieved that in depriving him of his rights in Tanjore no regard has either been paid to his unflinching adherence to the Company or to the situation of affairs. Lord Pigot in taking his revenge upon the Nawab humiliated him much in the eyes of his people. Has now been forced to promise to his creditors that their debts which had been incurred for the expense in Tanjore should be realised from the revenues of Arcot. With the present income it has therefore become impossible for him to bear his own expenses, to repay his creditors and to meet the expenses of his troops, though he has considerably reduced the number of his staff. Not receiving their pay his troops have become incapacitated and unfit for any active service. As his interests are identical with those of the Company requests the Governor-General to adopt means in order to protect the revenues of Tanjore from dissipation until orders are received from the Court of Directors. He wrote to the Governor-General on 6 *Rabi' 1* (15 Apr.) last requesting him to direct the Madras Government to save the surplus revenues of Tanjore, for if a war breaks out between the English and the French the money thus saved can be spent in meeting the military expenditure. If there is no war it may be given to his creditors who lent him money on the revenues of Tanjore. The revenues of Arcot in that case will be utilised in paying the Company, his other creditors and the wages of his soldiers. If this proposal is not entertained he will be unable to help the Company in any way and they will have to find money and troops from Bengal. The revenues of Tanjore are like a tray of sweets placed before a child, who is not wise enough to appreciate their relish while others are enjoying them to their heart's content. Tuljaji is determined to dissipate the revenues of Tanjore as did before. Requests him to direct the Madras Government immediately to take over the control of the revenues as the time of their collection is fast approaching. Encloses copies of two letters written to Mr Whitchill, Governor of Madras, and a translation of the intelligence received from Pondicherry, Karikal and Poona for the information of the Governor-General.

*Intelligence dated 30 Rajab (3 Sep.) received from Pondicherry.*—On 28 *Rajab* (Sep. 1) the French celebrated a great festivity. They fired guns and matchlocks on this occasion. There arrived from Europe about 1,500 men and considerable number of firearms. The men are being drilled twice a day. On 28 *Rajab*, Mons. Bellecome, the Governor, arrived Pondicherry from Karikal by sea and the French people there accorded him a warm reception. Haidar 'Ali Khān wrote letters to the French Governor and in reply the latter sent him presents. A regular correspondence is now going on between them.

*Intelligence dated 24 Rajab (Aug. 28) received from the 'āmil of Valdour.*—Soldiers at Ponicherry are drilled daily. Bullets, gun

1777

powders, match-locks and liquor came in abundance from Europe. There exists a great friendship between Haidar 'Ali Khān and the French, and from their secret correspondence it has been discovered that the latter hold in readiness a good army and a number of ships at Mauritius. Mons. Bellecombe has left for Karikal and is expected to return in ten days.

*Nawab of Arcot to Mr J. Whitehill, the Governor of Madras, dated 3 Sh'abān (Sep. 6).*—Papers of intelligence received from Karikal have been sent to him. He will find in them that the French are sure to get assistance from Tanjore. Says that if the fort of Tanjore had been in his possession they could not have expected it.

*The Nawab of Arcot to Mr J. Whitehill.*—Is very glad to receive his letter stating that the Court of Directors have appointed him Governor of Madras. Says that during the course of his friendship with the Company he had the pleasure of seeing thirteen Governors including the addressee. It is indeed gratifying to note that at the time of his departure to this country the people told him that the Nawab had been a staunch supporter of the Company. Says that his ancestors were all friends of the English. Has inculcated the same teaching to his children. Hopes the existing friendship will go down to his progeny. The affairs of his State have gone out of order only on account of the loss of Tanjore. If the Company instead of making promises for the protection of his country would return Tanjore to him it would greatly appease his afflicted heart and spread the fame of the Company far and wide. Hopes the Governor will do his best for the safeguard of his interests. Encloses a letter from the 'āmil of Valdour together with the papers of intelligence from Pondicherry and Tanjore.

*Intelligence received from Karikal dated 6 September.*—General Bellecombe received intimation that a ship had arrived at Pondicherry and that another under a French chief would soon reach there and on 30 August he left for that port. His ship sailed with 250 soldiers on board and many war materials. As he was approaching the port he was greeted with salutes of gun. He mistook them for hostility towards himself and opened fire. But soon he learnt the truth and the firing immediately ceased. He then inspected the fort of Pondicherry and returned to Karikal. The French have engaged Dāim Khān who was formerly in the service of Tuljaji, to recruit men for their cavalry. Tuljaji's *vakil* supplies the writer with news. Tuljaji has made friends with the French and the Dutch and seeks their assistance for he has no confidence in the English.

*Intelligence received from Rāoji dated 22 August.*—Has already informed the Nawab of the negotiations made by Mr Thomas Mostyn. It is a long time since Col. Upton left for Calcutta but nothing has yet been heard of his arrival there. Bābū Rāo, an adherent of Raghūnāth Rāo, was in the *Peshwa's* court. Finding him a suitable person the ministers have detained him for the last seven months in order to carry on peace negotiations with Raghūnāth. Accordingly Bābū Rāo in consultation with Raghūnāth made several overtures but the mini-

1777.

ters rejected them. Finally he submitted that Raghūnāth should be given a *jāgīr* yielding 10 *lākhs* of rupees and three forts on the frontier of Konkan. This was acceptable to the ministers but Parbati Bāi who was not on good terms with Nānā Farnavis, agreed to give only one fort and thus the proposal fell to the ground. The ministers apprehend that the settlement which is going to be made with Raghūnāth through the agency of the English will jeopardise their interest. For this reason Sakharām Pandit referred Mr Mostyn to Sadāsheo Rāo for particulars and asked him to go to Bombay and prevail upon Raghūnāth to agree to the terms offered to him. The ministers fear that if Mr Mostyn stays at Poona, he may join the bad elements and create disturbances, so they asked him to leave the place. Accordingly Mr Mostyn is making preparations for departure. It is not known who will accompany him to Bombay. Parbati Bāi is not well and has arrived at Poona. Takoji Hulkar fought several battles and conquered the fort of Karkamb. Only the dispute with Raghūnāth now remains to be accommodated. This will soon be accomplished. Hari Pandit with his forces is encamped between Haveli and Barkapur and his expenses are borne by the Peshwa. Sindhia and Hulkar will probably be depated in Hindustan (Upper India). Ibrāhim Khān Dhonsa is not on friendly terms with Nizāmu'd-Daulah and is therefore carrying on secret parleys with the Peshwa's ministers who have given him assurance of their support. Had written to the Nawab before that a French officer had promised the Poona ministers that in 18 months' time he would obtain military officers from Europe and train 10,000 men under them. Has informed the ministers of the contents of the Nawab's letter and told them that in taking the French into confidence they would forfeit the friendship of the English and the Nawab. It is said that the French Chief has sent a letter to the King of France on the subject and it is apprehended that the latter may comply with his request.

*Intelligence received from the fort of Tanjore, dated 2 Sh'abān (Sep. 9);* —Tuljaji received a letter from his *vakil* at Chennappapatnam stating that a ship has arrived from Europe, with the news of the restoration of Lort Pigot and Mr Russel to their respective offices and that Mr Stratton will be going home soon. Being pleased at this news Tuljaji distributed sweetmeats and gave rewards to the *harkāras* who had brought the letter. Kanaksabha Pala, the accountant, who owes a large sum of money to the Nawab, has come to Tanjore. Proposes to put a guard on him otherwise he would escape towards Negapatam. Tuljaji has been sending large sums of money to the Dutch and the French. Although he is outwardly on good terms with the English he is secretly in league with the French, the Dutch, Haidar Nāi and the Mahrattas and holds correspondence with them. If there takes place any disturbance in the Carnatic, Tuljaji will side with the French and their allies. Tuljaji is steadfastly attached to Kaland Mudlay, for this reason Madukush Mudlay is displeased with him. Tuljaji has sent his *vakil* to Madukush Mudlay requesting him to see Mr Stratton on his behalf in order to settle his affairs. Major Brown, who is stationed in the fort of Tanjore, asked

1777.

Tuljaji to pay the wages of the *sikhāndī* forces out of the present rice crops to which he agreed. The corps are nearly ready. If no arrangement is now made for the *sikhāndī* forces they will be spent in giving bribes to the French, the Dutch, etc. There is a rumour that the people in England want to give back Tanjore to the Nawab. Tuljaji is therefore sending large sums of money to England in order to bribe the *sardārs* there with a view to confirming him in the possession of Tanjore. (CR 9, pp. 66-82, no 47; AR 3, pp. 123-4.)

**Oct. 20.** 695. From Sakharām Pandit. Notifies the arrival of Mons. Chevalier at Poona with letters from the King of France and begs that no unfavourable construction be put upon his visit. (AR 3, p. 129.)

**Oct. 21.** 696. From Sakharām Pandit. Is anxiously waiting to hear from him. Trusts that Col Upton may have by this time reached Calcutta and delivered to the Governor-General the messages entrusted to him. Says that some competent *sardārs* have been deputed to chastise Haidar Nāik who has encroached upon the Mahratta territories. Takojī Hulkar and Mahādājī Sindhia will be sent to Hindustan (Upper India) in order to look to the affairs in that quarter. Mr Thomas Mostyn, who under the orders of the Bombay Government has come to Poona, declines to abide by the treaty (of Purandhar) inasmuch as he refuses to accept Amod and other places yielding 3 *lākhs* of rupees and to relinquish Chikhli and other places which were ceded to the Company by Fath Singh. The treaty further provided that Jambusar would be retained by the English till they had collected from it an indemnity of 12 *lākhs* of rupees. The assessment was to be determined by the *mutasaddī* of the Peshwa to whom the land was to revert as soon as the stipulated amount had been realised. But Mr Mostyn is not inclined to have the assessment determined by the Peshwa's *mutasaddī* and he also claims a *sikhāndī* on the place. Requests the Governor-General to direct the Bombay Government to accept the places yielding 3 *lākhs* of rupees, to relinquish Chikhli, etc., to agree to the assessment being determined by the Peshwa's *mutasaddī* and not to claim *sikhāndī*. Refers for further particulars to Madho Rāo Sadāsheo and Sewakrām, *vakils*. (CR 9, pp. 82-4, no 48; AR 3, p. 129.)

**Oct. 21.** 697. From Bālājī Pandit. Some time ago information was sent to the Governor-General of the arrival of a person at Poona from the King of France. Intimates that now Mons. Chevalier has also arrived there. As the rains have set in Mons. Chevalier is unable to proceed to France. Assures the Governor-General that nothing will in any way impair the friendship existing between the Peshwa and the Company. (CR 9, pp. 84-5, no 49; AR 3, p. 113.)

**Oct. 21.** 698. From Mādho Rāo Sadāsheo. Complimentary, referring the Governor-General for particulars to Col. Upton. (CR 9, p. 87, no 50; AR 3, p. 122.)

**Oct. 21.** 699. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Complimentary, intimating that Capt. Moore will deliver to the Governor-General some messages from him. (CR 9, p. 87, no 51; AR 3, p. 127.)

<sup>1</sup> Oct. 20 is the date given in the Abstract.

1777.

Oct. 22. 700. To Sāliha Begam. Complimentary. (CI 10, p. 15, no 27.)

Oct. 24. 701. To the Peshwa. In June 1776 the *Aurora* belonging to the merchants of Bombay was wrecked on the Mahratta coast near Ratnagiri. The persons who escaped to the shore were confined, ill-treated and despoiled of all the valuable effects in their possession. Mr Mostyn and Col. Upton made several representations to him, the latter having submitted a list of the plundered articles drawn up by the owners. In October 1776 it was promised that after suppressing the rebellion in Konkan the Peshwa would issue strict orders for returning the plundered articles, but now he refuses to do so on the ground that some of the rebels have taken protection in Salsette. Says that in order to save their lives from the close pursuit of the Peshwa's army some of the rebels had indeed taken shelter there but after a short time they again retired to their own habitations. The conditions on which the restitution was promised have now been fully accomplished—the disturbance occasioned by the rebels having been effectually put an end to—and the merchants therefore have reason to expect the recovery of their articles agreeably to his promise as well as by virtue of the treaty subsisting between him and the Company. Requests him therefore to cause instant reparation to be made to the merchants through the Government of Bombay either from his own *sarkār* or by recoveries from the offenders. (CI 10, pp. 15-17, no 28; TI 16, pp. 58-9, no 71; AI 3, p. 78.)

Oct. 24. 702. To Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 10, pp. 15-17, no 28; TI 16, p. 60, no 72; AI 3, p. 80.)

Oct. 24. 703. To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect. (CI 10, pp. 15-17, no 28; TI 16, p. 60, no 73; AI 3, p. 73.)

Oct. 26. 704. Dāyānāth Pandit to Benirām Pandit. Intimates that he arrived at Poona on 15 June and that he wrote him a letter from Aurangabad. The Peshwa and Nānā Farnavis are residing in the fort of Purandhar and Poona respectively. Hari Pant Phadke with his troops is encamped on the banks of the Tungabhadra and Sakharām is with him. Nawab Nizām 'Ali Khān has taken up his position on the banks of the Kistna; Sindhia and Hulkar are staying at Pandharpur near Sholapur with a view to marching to Upper India after the rains. An Englishman has come to Poona in order to settle the affairs of Raghūnāth Rāo. The ministers of the Peshwa do not want the Rāo and offer him an income of 4 *lākkhs* of rupees for his expenses to induce him to give up his pretensions. The English are anxious to make peace but are not working seriously towards that end. A Frenchman has arrived at Poona with two or three hundred men to establish a factory there but the ministers propose to give him some other place for the purpose. The work of the Peshwa's government is in confusion. Will inform him of future occurrences. (CR 9, pp. 22-3, no 10.)

Oct. 27. 705 Raja Chait Singh to Mr Thomas Graham. Has understood the purport of the Council's despatch to him on the subject of sending drafts. Has not in any way deviated from his engagements and will send a draft in payment of the instalment that is due, in a couple of days. (CR 9, p. 21, no 8.)

1777.

Oct. 27.

**706.** Diwān Devākar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter on the subject of shipwrecks at Kujang. Is glad to learn that the Governor-General has sent a present of attar to Raghūjī Bhonsla. Hopes that the addressee being an old and faithful servant of the *Rāj* will try his best to strengthen the ties of friendship between the English and the Bhonsla. (C R 9, pp. 21-2, no 9.)

Oct. 27.

**707.** From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Intimates that papers relating to the working of the *Nizāmat* establishment for the last year are ready. Requests instructions how to forward them to him. (C R 9, p. 88, no 52; A R 3, p. 119.)

Oct. 27.

**708.** From Mirza Najaf Khān. Intimates that he accompanied the King in his march against Zābitah Khān who had rebelled against His Majesty. Zābitah Khān was defeated and took refuge in the fort of Ghausgarh. On 11 *Sh'abān* (14 Sep.) there was a severe battle in which the Rohillas and their confederate, the Sikhs, were totally defeated. Ghulām Qādir Khān, Zābitah's son, Afzal Khān, Sultān Khān and other Rohilla chiefs surrendered. Zābitah fled for his life across the Jumna. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (C R 9, pp. 88-9, no 53; A R 3, p. 124.)

Oct. 29.

**709.** From Mir Saídū. Intimates that he has appointed Kishan Chand, his *vakil*, in place of Shaikh Muhammād 'Azīm who fell ill and returned to Murshidabad. It is very well known to the Governor-General that Mian Jān Chela is a great mischief-maker. He has been the cause of dissension between him and his mother and brothers. Requests him to direct Mr Martin to turn him out of Murshidabad and send him away beyond the Karamnasa. (C R 9, p. 89, no 54; A R 3, p. 120.)

Oct. 29.

**710.** From Rajā Baijnāth. Has learnt from his *vakil*, Sadānand, that Mr Christus has occupied 2,400 *bighās* of land more than what was actually granted to him for cultivation. He has ejected many people from the land which he has illegally acquired making them homeless. He has not yet paid the revenue for 1182 *Bengali*. Sends a paper showing the assessment of the lands made by Shibrām Majmū'adār, *amin*. (C R 9, p. 90, no 55; A R 3, p. 125.)

Oct. 29.

**711.** From the King of Egypt. Complimentary. (C R 9, pp. 90-1, no 56.)

Oct. 29.1

**712.** From Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Is awaiting a reply to his letter written to the Governor-General. It is believed that the messages sent through Major Hannay must have been delivered to him. Expresses his gratitude to Mr Middleton. Shām Rāo is deputed in Calcutta to act as *vakil* in the place of Venkat Rāo who left for Poona. (C R 9, p. 93, no 57; A R 3, p. 116.)

Oct. 29.

**713.** From the Begler Beg of Egypt. Says that the former differences are now at an end and that all English ships may now pass through his territories without dread of molestation. (C R 3, p. 114.)

<sup>1</sup>October 30 is the date given in the Abstract.

1777.

Oct. 20.

714. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Intimates that he has asked Gopāl Rāo Ganesh to depute a competent man in Calcutta in order to act in the place of Venkat Rāo who has left for Poona. (CR 9, p. 95, no 58; AR 3, p. 127).

Oct. 30.

715. From Gopāl Rāo. Notifies Shām Rāo's being nominated to attend the Governor-General on the part of Raghūnāth Rāo. (AR 3, p. 116).

Oct. —.

716. News relating to Chandernagore— A French ship arrived here on 10 October. The French Chief has now decided that it will sail only between Kistna and Maldive. The old officers have been replaced by new ones. Four travellers came on this ship. One of them is staying at Murghihatta in Calcutta and three at Chandernagore.

Report has been received that a ship which came here some time ago has been bought by the Danish Company and sent to Serampore on 26 October.

Report has been received here that the *Faujdār* of Hooghly summoned the *beopāris* of Shahganj and Chinsura and asked them to execute a *muchalka* engaging themselves not to sell their river-borne merchandise at any port except the one specified in their *dastak*. They complied with his order and have discontinued transporting their merchandise, such as oil, wheat, rice and sugar by the river. This gave rise to the rumour that the supply of provision to Chandernagore had been cut off. Enquiries show, however, that the *beopāris* are doing immense business in the town: only they are bringing their goods by the land route.

A French ship left Chandernagore for Mauritius on 28 September. Its cargo consists mainly of food-stuff such as rice, wheat, ghee, mustard oil, sheep, goats, fowl, etc.

Another ship left Chandernagore on October 10. It is taking all sorts of merchandise, such as saltpetre, silk, alkali, and provisions like rice, *dāl*, ghee, mustard oil, sheep, goats, fowls, etc. (CR 5, pp. 189-92, no 81).

Nov. 1. 1

717. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. In compliance with his request Major Hannay has been allowed to take the command of the three battalions which have been appointed to collect the *tankhwāhs* of the English troops in Oudh. The Major will shortly wait upon him with this letter. Has great pleasure to say that his choice fell upon a gentleman who will undoubtedly give him much satisfaction. Agreeably to his request sends him through the Major ten fowling-pieces of different sorts. (CI 10, pp. 14, 15, no 26; TI 16, pp. 61-2, no 75; AI 3, p. 82).

Nov. 1. 2

718. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has learnt from Mr Graham that the difficulties made by the shroffs to furnishing bills for the Raja's remittances are said to proceed from their ignorance of the customs of the Calcutta Mint, of the coining charges and of the parti-

<sup>1</sup> October 22 according to the vol. of Copies.

<sup>2</sup> November 4 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777

cular species which should best answer the purpose of remittance, and from their having a considerable quantity of gold which they cannot get coined as formerly at the Mint of Murshidabad. The whole thing is a mere pretext of the shroffs to cover some self-interested design, for the regulations of the mint and its tables of rates are well known to most of them. Mr Graham will again explain to him the regulations of the mint which will be found not only equitable but beneficial to the holders of the bullion. The quantity of gold coined in the Mint of Murshidabad during the last three years did not exceed 30,000 gold mohurs. It is therefore highly improbable that the shroffs would be subjected to any difficulties from the discontinuance of the gold coinage, as so small a sum could not have any influence on the general currency. Further says that it is the Raja's duty to pay the amount of his tribute regularly into the treasury at Calcutta, that it rests with him to find the means of doing it and that he is expected by the Company to conform to the tenor of his engagement for that purpose. (CI 10, pp. 17, 18, no 29; TI 16, pp. 60-1, no 74; AI 3, p. 79.)

Nov. 3.

719. From the Nawab of Arcot. Sets forth a string of complaints against Lord Pigot, represents his want of funds, his expenses and his debts and encloses a paper of news respecting Tanjore. (AR 3, p. 124.)

Nov. 3.

720. From the Raja of Arakan. Says that he did not carry away any of the Company's subjects and that he shall reduce the duty hitherto levied on articles of merchandise. (AR 3, p. 127.)

Nov. 5.<sup>1</sup>

721. To Nawab Åsafu'd-Daulah. During the conference at Benares the late Nawab [Shujâ'u'd-Daulah] was requested to grant Gopamau to Nawab Wâlajâh who was very keen to have it as an *altamgha*. The late Nawab had consented to comply with the request but his immediate death left this question unsettled. Nawab Wâlajâh has been asking for the said grant in the most earnest terms ever since. Wâlajâh is one of the most ancient and steady allies of the Company. Requests him therefore to grant in his name an *altamgha sanad* for the *pargana* of Gopamau, etc., in consideration of which he will pay a sum equal to the rent thereof for five years. On hearing his assent will procure from Nawab Wâlajâh an order for the payment of the money. (CI 10, pp. 18, 19, no 31; TI 16, pp. 62-3, no 76; AI 3, p. 82.)

Nov. 6.

722. From Khân Jahân Khân. (1) Requests instructions as to how Mr Clinton is to be compelled to pay 1,025 rupees which he owes on bond. (2) Requests orders with respect to a *band-o-bast* of Muhammad Aminpur. (AR 3, p. 117.)

Nov. 6.

723. To Raja Bishan Singh. Is much pleased to receive his two congratulatory letters accompanying *nazrs* and to see that he is devoted to the affairs of the Vazir and the Company. Has read all that was written in his letter which was enclosed in that of Raja Gobind Rám. Has directed Ruknu'd-Daulah to see to his claims and asks him therefore to lay his case before that gentleman. (CI 10, p. 18, no 30.)

1777.

Nov. 8.

724. To Khân Jahân Khân, Faujdâr of Hooghly. Has received his letter stating that Mr Clinton refuses to pay Rs 1,025, which he owes to Nand Parshâd by virtue of a bond, that for which the latter has obtained a decree from the law court and that as the defendant is an Englishman nothing can be done without reference to the Governor-General. Says in reply that the decree granted by the court cannot be interfered with. If the court has found that the money is actually due from Mr Clinton he must pay it. (CI 10, pp. 19, 20, no 25.)

Nov. 17.

725. From Nawab Mubârak'u'd-Daulah. Is not at all satisfied that Muzaffar Jang rather than Munni Begam should hold the administration of the *Nizâmat* affairs. (AR 3, p. 121.)

Nov. 18.

726. From Raja Kishan Chand. Encloses a general statement of the expenses of the students of the Hindu College in Nadia. (AR 3, p. 126.)

Nov. 19.

727. From the *Teshû Lama*. Returns thanks for the English doctor that was sent to him. (AR 3, p. 131.)

Nov. 19.

728. To Devâkar Pandit. Has learnt from Benîrâm Pandit that the Bhonsla will chastize the Raja of Kujang for what he has done in such a manner as will leave no room for further complaints from the Company. Says that the chastizement of the Raja is the least object of his views. All that is wanted is to establish the means of preserving the vessels that may be driven to that coast by an unfavourable wind and of saving the lives of men on such vessels. Proposes therefore that he should draw out an effective plan in consultation with the experienced merchants of his country in order to gain this end. Of course in doing so care must be taken to safeguard his own interests. (CI 10, pp. 20-1, no 33; TI 16, p. 66, no 79; AI 3, p. 74.)

Nov. 19.

729. To Maharaja Mudhojî Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 10, pp. 21-2, no 34; TI 16, p. 65, no 78; AI 3, p. 75.)

Nov. 19.

730. To Nawab Âsâfu'u'd-Daulah. The orders of the Board for relieving the several brigades and their suggestion for removing the military station from Bilgram to Allahabad had already been communicated to him. Has now learnt from Mr Middleton's letter that the Nawab does not like the removal of the brigade to Allahabad but, on the contrary, desires it to continue in its own station. Says that Allahabad is thought to be the most convenient situation to oppose the invasion of the Mahrattas. It will be left wholly undefended if the troops stay in Bilgram, for both Kora and Allahabad may be ravaged and laid waste before the brigade can march there to protect them. Requests him therefore to reconsider his decision. (CI 10, pp. 22-3, no 36; TI 16, pp. 63-4, no 77; AI 3, p. 82.)

Nov. 22.

731. From Madhojî Hari. Has procured the release of the persons saved from the wreck of an English ship. (AR 3, p. 122.)

Nov. 22.

732. From Raja Gobind Râm. (1) States his difficulties and requests that some permanent allowance may be fixed for him. (2) Notifies the vazir's having honoured him with a *khil'at*. (AR 3, p. 128.)

1777

Nov. 24. **733.** From the Nawab of Arcot. (1) Requests permission to purchase arms from the Danish Government at Tranquebar which came from Denmark expressly for him. (2) Sets forth his rights to the revenue and possession of Tanjore. (*AR* 3, p. 124.)

Nov. 25. **734.** To Mādhū Rāo Peshwā. Lala Sewakrām has delivered the Peshwā's letter written to the King of England with the request that it may be forwarded to the latter. Observes that the address on and the appearance of the letter are greatly objectionable but as it bears on an important subject, has decided to despatch it to its destination by a ship which is about to sail. Encloses an address to be made use of in future if he has occasion to write to him. Further adds that he should send copies to the Council of all letters which he is desirous of transmitting through their channel either to the King or to the Company. (*CI* 10, pp. 23-4, no 37; *TI* 16, pp. 66-7, no 80; *AI* 3, p. 78.)

Nov. 25. **735.** To Sakharām Pandit and Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI* 10, pp. 23-4, no 37; *TI* 16, p. 67, nos 81 & 82; *AI* 3, pp. 73 & 80.)

Nov. 25. **736.** To Nawab Ḵāṣṣu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 609 above. Adds that it is thought desirable to appoint an officer of rank to the command of his bodyguard. Recommends therefore Capt. John Mordaunt to fill that place. (*TI* 16, pp. 67-9, no 83; *AI* 3, p. 82.)

Dec. 11. **737.** To Nawab Muḥammad Rīza Khān. Desires him to make secret enquiries and see if any private mint has been established within his jurisdiction. If he discovers any person forging coins he should immediately arrest them and bring them to justice in the *Faujdārī* court. (*CI* 10, p. 22, no 35; *TI* 16, p. 74, no 90; *AI* 3, p. 77.)

Dec. 1. **738.** To Sakhārām Pandit. Has received his letters professing adherence to the terms of the treaty, complaining against the Governor and Council of Bombay and reporting the arrival of a Frenchman at Poona to whom he accorded reception. Has already given him convincing proofs in his last letter of 8 Sep. no 638 above that his government is also determined to keep the treaty inviolate. It is indeed surprising that he not only accommodated the said Frenchman in the neighbourhood of Bombay but entered into engagements with him. This conduct is undoubtedly inconsistent with the treaty and friendship concluded between them. Hopes he will refrain from doing such things as may lead to a breach between the two states. (*CI* 10, p. 25, no 39; *TI* 16, pp. 69-70, no 84; *AI* 3, p. 80.)

Dec. 1. **739.** To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI* 10, p. 25, no 39; *TI* 16, p. 70, no 85; *AI* 3, p. 73.)

Dec. 1. **740.** To Sadāsheo Rāo. Has received his letter expressing friendship for the Governor-General and for the English nation. Will be glad to cultivate, increase and strengthen his friendship. It gave him much satisfaction to learn that he was employed in negotiating the treaty between the English and the Mahrattas. (*CI* 10, p. 26, no 40; *TI* 16, p. 70, no 86; *AI* 3, p. 81.)

<sup>1</sup> Nov. 22 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777.

Dec. 1. 741. To Raghunāth Rāo. Informs him of the arrival of his *vakil*, Shām Rāo, sent by Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Will show him every mark of attention due to his rank. (TI 16, pp. 70-1, no 87; AI 3, p. 80.)

Dec. 1. 742. To Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 10, p. 26, no 41; TI 16, p. 71, no 88; AI 3, p. 74.)

Dec. 1<sup>1</sup> 743. To the Nawab of Arcot. Recapitulates the contents of his several letters and says that pressure of work prevented him from sending a reply earlier. Is much affected to read his letters containing the causes of his distress. Assures him that he is never inattentive to his interests, as will be seen from the fact that when a dispute broke out between the Nawab and Mr Wynch, he acted as mediator and had it settled, and that again when there arose another dispute between the Nawab and Lord Pigot, he even exceeded the line of his prescribed duty and intervened in order to prevent the evil consequences which might result therefrom. Is now glad to learn that the representations made to the Company for settling the question of the Carnatic have had the desired effect. As the Nawab's case is well known both to the Company and to the King [of England] himself he is sure to receive ample justice at their hands, and it would be therefore improper and indecent on the part of the Governor-General to interfere further. Is fully sensible of the propriety of the measures which he desires the Governor-General to take with a view to securing the revenue collections of Tanjore from embezzlement and dissipation, but regrets that his Council is invested with no authority to give orders to the Council of Madras on such subjects. Encloses for his inspection that part of the Act of Parliament which relates to the authority of the Governor-General in Council over the other settlements together with its translation in Persian. Says that there cannot be any objection to the Nawab's receiving the arms supplied to him by the Danish Company for the use of his troops. The Governor and Council of Madras will readily give their assent if he applies to them. Requests to be supplied with another copy of his will, for the one that was received before has through an oversight been sent to the Company.

*Extract from an Act passed by the English Parliament.*—The Governor-General and Council by a majority of votes are authorised to exercise their power in controlling the political and administrative affairs of Madras, Bombay and Bencoolen. None of the Governors of these provinces should wage war against the grandees or ruling chiefs of Hindustan without the permission of the Governor-General in Council nor should he make negotiations for peace or treaties with them. In short they are to be guided by the latter in all such matters. The Governors can of course exercise this power at their own responsibility only when they apprehend any danger in waiting for the Governor-General's permission or when they have any definite order from the Company to that effect. If any Governor acts against these orders he will be liable to be removed from his post. (CI 10, pp. 26-9, nos 42-3; TI 16, pp. 71-4, no 89; AI 3, p. 78.)

<sup>1</sup> Dec. 8 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777

Dec. 2. 744. From Lālā Sewakrām. Requests that 300 rupees ordered for his house-rent may be paid into his hands. (AR 3, p. 118.)

Dec. 2. 745. From the Vazir [Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah]. Thanks the Governor-General for investing Raja Gobind Rām with a *khilat* and for the present of ten fowling-pieces to himself. (AR 3, p. 132.)

Dec. 2. 746. To Raghūnāth Rāo. Has received his letter stating that Gopāl Rāo Ganesh has been directed to appoint a *vakil* in the place of Venkat Rāo, who after taking permission from the Governor-General is on his way home. Replies that Shām Rāo having been appointed *vakil* has arrived to fill the vacancy. Will show him every mark of attention due to his rank. (CI 10, pp. 24-5, no 38.)

Dec 8.. 747. From Dhirendhar Chaudhri's widow. Hopes she may be continued in the *zamindāri* held by her late husband. (AR 3, p. 115.)

Dec. 4. 748. Almās 'Alī Khān to Colonel (Goddard). Has received his letter desiring him to apply personally to the Colonel for the supply of troops and guns. Says in reply that if he leaves the station the consequence will be disastrous. The *chakla* of Etawah has been assigned to the English and if the Colonel does not comply with his request the work of collection will greatly suffer. Requests him to send immediately two battalions and four big guns in order to enable him to quell the disturbances. (CR 9, pp. 27-8, no 17.)

Dec. 8. 749. From Nawab Muhammad Rīzā Khān. Notifies Mīr Kamālu'd-Dīn Husain being appointed *Fayjdar* of the 24-Parganas in place of Muhammad Rīzā Beg. (AR 3, p. 119.)

Dec. 8. 750. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Requests that seven or eight large English dogs may be sent to him. (AR 3, p. 121.)

Dec. 8. 751. From Raja Chait Singh. Hopes that such an exchange may be established as will satisfy the bankers. (AR 3, p. 125.)

Dec. 8. 752. To Fath 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter asking for the payment of his allowance which the Company have granted to him for his maintenance. Sends a letter in English accompanying an order from the Council to Mr Martin directing him to settle his dues after deducting Rs 4,000 already received by the Khān. Mr Martin will also pay him Rs 500 regularly every month. (CI 10, pp. 29, 30, no 44; TI 17, p. 1, no 2; AI 4, p. 43.)

Dec. 8. 753. To Muzaffar Jang [Nawab Muhammad Rīzā Khān]. Has received his letter requesting instructions as to the disposal of *Nizāmat* papers which are ready. Asks him to forward them to the Council in Calcutta. (CI 10, p. 30, no 45.)

Dec. 9. 754. From Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Hopes that no attention will be paid to the slander of his enemies. (AR 3, p. 115.)

Dec. 10. 755. To Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah Khān Zamān Khān desires to pay his respects to him. He is going to undertake this journey for a change of climate. Requests him therefore to pay attention and show favour to Muniru'd-Daulah who is a very wise and intelligent man. (CI 10, p. 30, no 46.)

1777

Dec. 12.

756. To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Is delighted to hear that he has returned to Oudh and that a reconciliation has taken place between him and the Nawab Vazir. Has learnt from Mr Middleton that the Khān with the consent of the Nawab Vazir has decided to live in Bengal and that he has already set out for that purpose. Says that Calcutta or its neighbourhood will not prove comfortable to him. Recommends Patna or Monghyr as the most suitable places for his residence, particularly the latter which has a fort and many spacious buildings to accommodate him and his household. The climate is fine and the country delightful. Will give the necessary orders for his reception at such place as he will choose to reside in and depute a gentleman to attend him and confer with him on his affairs. Promises to maintain his dignity and promote his interests and happiness. (CI10, pp. 31-2, no 47 ; TI 16, pp. 74-5, no 91 ; AI3, p. 77.)

Dec. 18.

757. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Concerning the robbery committed in the house of Shaikh Ahmadī, a *parvāna* was issued for the arrest of the robbers and the recovery of the stolen articles but nothing has yet been done. Writes to him again on the same subject and desires to be supplied immediately with an inventory of the plundered articles. (CI 10, pp. 32-3, no 50.)

Dec. 15.

758. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. (1) Requests to know what measures he is to pursue when Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān passes through Murshidabad on his way to Calcutta. (2) Complains of Lieut. Anderson's behaviour to the *Faujdār* of Rajmahal. (3) States the aggression committed by mountaineers near Rajmahal. (AR 3, p. 119.)

Dec. 16.

759. To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Is glad to learn that he arrived safely at Benares. Is desirous of having an interview with him but the affairs of his government do not permit him now to do so. Has ordered Capt. Palmer to wait upon him at Benares immediately and to explain to him all that could not be appropriately put down in writing. Assures him that he will have his residence suitable to his wishes in the Company's territories. (CI10, p. 32, no 48 ; TI16, pp. 75-6, no 92 ; AI3, p. 77.)

Dec. 16.

760. To the Nawab of Arcot. Agreeably to the Nawab's desire has procured Saiyid Ibrahim Khān a passage to Madras and sent him on board the *Valentine*. The delay in the Khān's departure was not due to any neglect on his part but to the absence of such ship as could carry him to Madras. (CI10, p. 32, no 49 ; TI16, p. 76, no 94 ; AI3, pp. 78.)

Dec. 16.

761. To Raja Chait Singh. Has despatched Capt. Palmer to wait upon Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān at Benares. Requests him to show every civility to the Captain whilst he remains there. (CI10, p. 33, no 51 ; TI16, p. 76, no 93 ; AI 3, p. 79.)

Dec. 18.

762. From Devākar Pandit. Sets forth his friendship for the Governor-General, his wish of increasing the friendship subsisting between Mudhoji Bhonsla and the Company, and of bringing about a peace between the Company and the Peshwa. Declares his resolution of punishing the *Zamīndār* of Kujang for his cruel conduct towards the crew of a wrecked English ship. (AR 3, p. 115.)

1777

Dec. 18. 763. From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Complimentary. (AR 3, p. 122.)

Dec. 21. 764. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complains of the consequences of a warrant being issued by the Supreme Court against Mr D'Cruz, one of his employees. (AR 3, p. 121.)

Dec. 22. 765. From Arjunji Nathji's *vakil*. Requests orders to Raja Chait Singh about coining some copper of his master. (AR 3, p. 113.)

Dec. 22. 766. From the Vazir [Nawab Āsaf'ud-Daulah] Acknowledges the receipt of ten fowling-pieces through Major Hannay and notifies his having gone on a hunting excursion. (AR 3, p. 133.)

Dec. —. 767. Diwan Devākar Pandit to Benirām Pandit. Has already written to the Governor-General and also sent him a letter from his master (Maharaja Mūdhojī Bhonsla). Is now forwarding two more letters. Is very happy to receive the Governor-General's complimentary letter. Has heard from the bankers of Nagpur that the Governor-General intends to sail for England. Is however surprised not to hear anything from him personally. Asks him to write on this subject. (CR 9, pp. 23-4, no 11.)

Dec. —. 768. Maharaja Mūdhojī Bhonsla to Benirām Pandit. Has received his letters together with one from the Governor-General. These were sent to Raghūjī Bhonsla and Diwān Devākar Pandit who are now at Purandhar and were much appreciated by them as well as by the Poona ministers. Has learnt from the Pandit's letter that he proceeded to Cuttack and spoke to Madhoji Hari, *Sūbadār* of that place about the *Zamindār* of Kujang. The *Sūbadār* has also written that he will punish the *Zamindār*. Directs him to assure the Governor-General that no ground for complaints will be given to him in future. Says that the Poona ministers and other Mahratta chiefs conferred with Raghūjī Bhonsla and strengthened the existing friendship. (CR 9, p. 24, no 12.)

Dec. —. 769. Diwan Devākar Pandit to Benirām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CR 9, pp. 24-5, no 13.)

Dec. —. 770. Diwan Devākar Pandit to (Benirām Pandit). Has received a complimentary letter from the Governor-General. Desires him to do his best to cement the friendship between the English and the Bhonsla. (CR 9, p. 25, no 14.)

Dec. —. 771. Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah to Major Marsack. Asks him to raise a cavalry regiment. For the cost of equipment an assignment will be granted to him on the *nagrāna* of Farrukhabad. Will write soon to 'Abdullah Beg on this subject. No further assignment will be made on Farrukhabad until the expenses of the regiment and the loan of Rs 51,170 are paid up. (CR 9, pp. 25-6, no 15.)

Dec. —. 772. Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah to Major Marsack. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CR 9, pp. 26-7, no 16.)

1778

Dec. --.

773. Almás 'Ali Khân to the Colonel (Goddard). Has already informed him of the disturbance in his (writer's) district. Fighting has been going on for the last four days with Ummid Singh of Deohatta. Requests that he may be supplied with two big guns and one regiment, for his own men and guns are not equal to the situation. If the Colonel cannot despatch troops immediately, he is requested to supply guns at once. In case the Colonel fails to comply with his request the work of collection at Etawah, which has been granted to the English, will greatly suffer. (C R 9, p. 28, no 18.)

Jan. 1.1

774. To the widows of Dhiren Dhar Chaudhri. Acknowledges the receipt of their 'urzî which was received on 3 December and encourages them to apply with assiduity to the business of the collections. (T I 17, p. 1, no 1.)

Jan. 1.

775. To Fath 'Ali Khân. Has received his several letters containing an account of the Khân's situation and requesting that the pension formerly granted by the Company may be paid to him with the arrears due to him. As the prosperity of all the family of the late Nawab Mir Ja'far 'Ali Khân is the Governor-General's ardent wish he has directed Mr Martin to pay him the balance of his pension of Rs 500 a month up to date. In future he will discharge it month by month. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (T I 17, p. 1, no 2; A I 4, p. 43.)

Jan. 3.

776. To Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Is pleased to receive his letter through Mir Sulaimân Khân, who arrived in Calcutta and saw him. Having finished his business the Khân is now going back to him. He is an intelligent man and deserves all the attention from the Nawab. (C I 10, p. 33, no 52; T I 17, p. 1, no 3; A I 4, p. 49.)

Jan. 3.<sup>2</sup>

777. To Hasan Rizâ Khân. To the same effect as the foregoing. (C I 10, pp. 35-6, no 55; T I 17, p. 1, no 4; A I 4, p. 44.)

Jan. 3.<sup>3</sup>

778. To Nawab Mubâraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter asking for some hounds. Regrets his inability to meet his request at present. Will write to England asking for the despatch of some hounds for him by the first available ship. Will always be happy to have an opportunity of contributing to his pleasure. (C I 10, pp. 39-40, no 60; T I 17, p. 2, no 6; A I 4, p. 45.)

Jan. 3.<sup>3</sup>

779. To Nawab Muhammad Rizâ Khân. Says that in compliance with the request contained in his letter, necessary orders have been given to repress the depredations of the hill people at Rajmahal. (C I 10, p. 40, no 61; T I 17, p. 2, no 8; A I 4, p. 45.)

Jan. 3.<sup>3</sup>

780. To Nawab Muhammad Rizâ Khân. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter stating that Mirzâ Sa'âdat 'Ali Khân has arrived in Benares and is proceeding to Murshidabad *en route* to Calcutta and asking his permission to accord him proper reception when he reaches there. Says in reply that it is not yet definitely known whether the Mirzâ is coming

<sup>1</sup> A marginal note in the vol. of Translations says 'The above (this and the following letter) were written in December but through mistake were not entered'.

<sup>2</sup> Jan. 9 according to the vol. of Copies.

<sup>3</sup> Jan. 16 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

to Calcutta ; but if he reaches Murshidabad every mark of attention and hospitality due from one person of rank to another should be shown to him. (C I 10, p. 40, no 62; T I 17, p. 2, no 7; A I 4, p. 45.)

Jan. 3. 781. <sup>1</sup> To the Governor of Egypt. Is very glad to receive his letter informing him of the favour and courtesy shown to Mr Robinson and expressing his desire to assist and encourage the English merchants in carrying on trade in his country. Mr Robinson whom he had treated so well spoke very highly of him. It cannot be denied that there is a mutual benefit in establishing commercial relations between the two countries. Accordingly Mr Robinson and Mr Skiddy have laden the *Alexander* with merchandise and are leaving for his country. Hopes he will help them in the purchase and sale of merchandise as he has always done in the past. (C I 10, pp. 33-5, no 54; T I 17, pp. 1, 2, no 5; A I 4, p. 41.)

Jan. 3. 782. To the Nawab of Arcot. Mr Balfour, who is stationed at his court, is a very capable man. He is well-versed both in medical science and in military arts. Commends him, therefore, to his favour. (C I 10, p. 33, no 53.)

Jan. 12. 783. To the Nawab of Arcot. Commends to his favour Mr James Anderson who is going out towards his country for a change of climate. (C I 10, p. 36, no 56.)

Jan. 13. 784. To Raja Chait Singh. Informs him that on 6 January the Governor-General in Council passed orders that two *amins* should be nominated one by the Azimabad Council and the other by the Raja in order to settle with each other the dispute concerning the survey of the neighbouring villages of Rajpur. (C I 10, p. 36, no 57.)

Jan. 14. 785. To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter. The repeated assurances of his friendship for and attachment to the English have been confirmed by the representations of Benirām Pandit. Is pleased to receive his concurrence to the measure which was proposed to safeguard the interests of such unfortunate people as suffer shipwreck on the coast of Kujang. This will indeed redound to his honour and testify to his friendship for the English. For further particulars refers him to Devākār Pandit to whom a letter in detail has been written. (C I 10, pp. 36-7, no 58; T I 17, p. 3, no 9; A I 4, p. 46.)

Jan. 14. 786. To Devākār Pandit. Is delighted to receive his letter. His integrity and faithful attachment to his master has confirmed his [the writer's] confidence in his friendship. Commends his acute discernment which had suggested the utility of an alliance between Mudhoji Bhonsla and the English, and is flattered to note what a high opinion he holds of the working of the English constitution, particularly his remarks on the principles and qualities which are the source of its strength and durability. He has rightly observed that the power of the King of England is derived from the influence of an established and well-constituted system. Says that the strength and greatness of the states of Hindustan depend on the happy concurrence of events and on the wisdom of their chief ministers. Consequently the welfare and

<sup>1</sup> There is also an Arabic version of this letter.

1778

prosperity of the house of Raghūji Bhonsla rest entirely with his wisdom and statesmanship. Had a conversation on this subject with Benīrām Pandit whose whole ambition is to consolidate his master's power and enhance the ministers' reputation. Has learnt that orders were given to Mādhoji Hārī to punish the *Zamīndār* of Kujang, but that the latter expressed his sorrow for his past conduct, restored all the plunder which he had seized, released those whom he had captured and entered into a firm engagement. Says that it was not his desire to punish the *Zamīndār* of Kujang, but to form an establishment for the aid and protection of shipping on that coast. Requests his consent on this point. (C I 10, pp. 37-9, no 59; T I 17, pp. 3-6, no 10; A I 4, p. 42.)

Jan. 14. 787. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Has already given him assurances of his support in so far as it is consistent with the terms of the treaty concluded between him and the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Da'ulah]. As the English took no part when the treaty was drawn up it is for the Nawab to judge how far the Governor-General can interfere in it. For further particulars refers him to Mr Middleton. (C I 10, pp. 41-2, no 65; T I 17, p. 6, no 11; A I 4, p. 43.)

Jan. 15. 1 788. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter desiring him to effect the recall of a warrant issued against Mr DeCruz. The letter which was enclosed for Sir Elijah Impey, the Chief Justice, has been forwarded to him. Says in reply that the Governor-General has no authority to interfere in such cases with the Supreme Court of Justice whose jurisdiction extends over all persons who are or have at any time been British subjects. Mr DeCruz, though now in the Nawab's service, is a British subject and falls under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It is believed that he would certainly not wish to screen him from justice. Would, therefore, advise him to get somebody in Calcutta to stand bail for Mr DeCruz and answer to the claim preferred against him. Will give instructions to his agent if he needs them. (C I 10, pp. 40-1, no 63; T I 17, p. 7, no 12; A I 4, p. 45.)

Jan. 16. 789. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (C I 10, p. 41, no 64.)

Jan. 20. 790. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. The Board have sanctioned the adoption of a plan which was formulated and placed before them for the defence of that part of the Nawab's dominions in the Doab which has not been granted in *tankhwāhs* to the Company. Mr Middleton will fully explain the matter to him. Should he think fit to adopt the plan, he will do well to employ Mr Osborne in order to put it into execution. Being an officer of merit, valour and experience Mr Osborne will undoubtedly conduct himself entirely to the Nawab's satisfaction. (C I 10, p. 42, no 66; T I 17, pp. 7, 8, no 13; A I 4, p. 49.)

Jan. 21. 791. To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Has been informed that a dacoit named Kirpā Rām resides in the *pargana* of Halishahr within his district. Directs him to arrest the dacoit and send the information to the Governor-General when this is done. (C I 10, pp. 42-3, no 67; T I 17, p. 8, no 14; A I 4, p. 44.)

1778

Jan. 21. 792. To the *Shiqdār* of Ulubaria. Directs him to give every assistance in his power to Mr Playdell's peons in arresting the two dacoits named Gopī and Rāmā. (*C I 10*, p. 43, no 68; *T I 17*, p. 8, no 15; *A I 4*, p. 47.)

Jan. 21. 793. To Maḥbūb Ali Khān. Replying to his letter advises him to continue his attachment to Mr Middleton. (*C I 10*, p. 43, no 69; *T I 17*, p. 8, no 16; *A I 4*, p. 46.)

Jan. 23. 794. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Mr Henchman reports that a gang of dacoits has plundered a boat carrying Rs 39,000 from Dinajpur to Malda, killed three men and wounded the rest. It is strange that such a daring act should take place in spite of all the endeavours to root out these villains. It seems very likely that this robbery has been committed through the encouragement and support of some petty officer in the *muṭassal*. Desires him, therefore, to send orders to the *Faujdārs* of Dinajpur, Rajmahal, etc., to investigate the robbery and to arrest the perpetrators with their booty. (*C I 10*, pp. 43-4, no 70; *T I 17*, p. 9, no 17; *A I 4*, p. 46.)

Jan. 28. 795. To Raja Baijnāth. Sends an account of the robbery mentioned in the foregoing letter and directs him to use his best endeavours in arresting the culprits. (*C I 10*, p. 44, no 71; *T I 17*, pp. 9, 10, no 18; *A I 4*, p. 41.)

Jan. 30. 796. To Maulavi Ghulām Yahyā Khān. Has learnt that he has completed the translation of the *Hidāya* into Persian. He may now take up the translation of some other book. Meanwhile the *Hidāya* will be rendered into English. Desires him to convey the Governor-General's thanks to the other *Maulavis* who assisted him in his work. (*C. I 10*, p. 44, no 72.)

Feb. 2. 797. From Bahū Begam. Some time ago she wrote to the Governor-General stating the situation of her affairs. Says that on hearing from him that a ship would be available to her when she should require it, she began to make preparations for going on a pilgrimage to Karbala and taking there the coffin of her late husband. Mr Middleton then came to Fyzabad and asked her to defer her departure for eight months. But after the termination of this period she was directed to obtain the permission of Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah for her journey to Karbala. She then invited the Nawab who after the entertainment which lasted for two or three days shelved the consideration of all affairs as unworthy of his attention, wanted to take possession of some houses and proposed a renewal of the existing engagement. The Nawab's proposal was not agreeable to her; but partly in deference to the advice of Mr Middleton, and partly with a view to cutting short the discussion, she yielded. Ali Akbar Khān, who is now going to the Governor-General, will lay the new agreement before him for his approval and explain fully the subject to him. Declares solemnly that she depends solely on the support of the Governor-General for the adjustment of her affairs. Requests him to put his seal to the agreement, in case he approves of it, and send it back to her. Desires him to direct the English officers at Fyzabad to see that no one interferes in her affairs. If the Governor-General approves she will send the coffin of the late Nawab to him in Calcutta in order to make arrangements for its despatch to Karbala. (*O R 1*.)

1778

Feb. 13. 798. From Muḥammad Ḫāli, Sultān of Riou. Requests that a trade may be established between their respective dominions. (A R 4, p. 35, no 29.)

Feb. 13. 799. From Muḥammad Isrā'īl, Sultān of Sulu. To the same effect as the foregoing. (A R 4, p. 36, no 30.)

Feb. 17. 800. To Nawabs Saiyid Ḫāli Khān, Saiyid Ahmad Ḫāli Khān and Saiyid Muḥammad Ḫāli Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of their complimentary letters accompanying *nazrs* on the occasion of Christmas. Thanks them and returns their *nazrs* for the practice of receiving presents has now been abolished. (C I 10, p. 45, no 73.)

Feb. 17. 801. To Sultān Dā'ūd Mirzā. Replying to his letter received through Mir Muḥammad Qāsim says that pressure of business had prevented him from writing to the Mirzā earlier. (C I 10, p. 45, no 74.)

Feb. 17. 802. To Ṣāliḥa Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (C I 10, p. 46, no 77.)

Feb. 17. 803. To Raja Baijnāth. Is glad to receive his 'arzī accompanying a few baskets of oranges through his *rakīl* Sadānand. All that the Raja's *vakīl* will represent on his behalf will be duly considered. (C I 10, p. 45, no 75.)

Feb. 17. 804. To the Seths. Complimentary, in reply to their letter accompanying a present of woollen cloth received through their *vakīl*. (C I 10, pp. 45-6, no 76.)

Feb. 17. 805. To the Nawab of Arcot. A few Malays intend to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. They are going to Madras as there is no ship available in Calcutta. Requests the Nawab to despatch them to Jeddā in his ship bound for that port. (C I 10, p. 46, no 78; T I 17, p. 12, no 23; A I 4, p. 41.)

Feb. 17. 806. To Muḥammad Ḫāli, Sultān of Riou. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Congratulates him on his accession to the *masnad*. Informs the Sultān that his people have been sent to Madras with a letter of recommendation to the Nawab of Arcot for giving them a passage to Mecca in his ship. (C I 10, p. 46, no 79; T I 17, p. 11, no 22; A I 4, p. 47.)

Feb. 17. 807. To Muḥammad Isrā'īl, Sultān of Sulu. Is pleased to receive his letter inviting the English merchants to trade in his country. Says in reply that his desires will be accomplished. Captain Watson, who is now sailing to his port, will see him. Hopes he will give both assistance and attention to those merchants who go to his country. (C I 10, p. 47, no 80; T I 17, p. 12, no 24; A I 4, p. 47.)

Feb. 17. 808. To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Representations have been made to the Governor-General that the guard of sepoys stationed with the Khān are employed by him as orderlies in consequence of which there has been much desertion. Directs him, therefore, to put a stop to this practice and to employ the sepoys solely in the execution of the duty for which they have been sent to him. (C I 10, p. 47, no 81; T I 17, p. 10, no 19; A I 4, p. 44.)

1778

Feb. 17. 809. To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Is surprised to learn that the Khān has paid no attention to the repeated letters of the Calcutta Committee desiring him to give assistance to Mr Perring in the performance of the duty for which the latter has been deputed. It has also been reported that he is responsible for Rs 1,50,000 and Rs 53,000 being the balances of the quinquennial settlement and the present form of [annual] settlement respectively and for Rs 17,000 on account of the cash balance due from the Khān when he was removed from office and that he is taking no steps to discharge them. Calls for an explanation. Says that no support will be given him so long as he withholds the payment of the just dues to government. Desires him to settle every point satisfactorily and to give effectual assistance to Mr Perring in the discharge of his duties. (*C I* 10, p. 48, no 81 a; *T I* 17, pp. 10, 11, no 20; *A I* 4, p. 44.)

Feb. 17. 810. To Jasārat Khān and his grandson. Complimentary reply. (*T I* 17, p. 11, no 21; *A I* 4, p. 44.)

Feb. 19. 811. To Gopāl Rāo, *Nāib Shūba* of Allahabad. While coming from Nagpur to Calcutta Benīrām Pandit was robbed at Arwal of Rs 250 by Bikarmājīt, *Zamīndār* of that place and his *Dīwān*. Desires him to punish the *Zamīndār* and compel him to restore the money to the Pandit and thus to obtain a *rāzīnāma* from the latter. (*C I* 10, p. 48, no 82; *T I* 17, p. 12, no 25; *A I* 4, p. 43.)

Feb. 19. 812. To Mr Middleton. A letter in English to the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I* 10, p. 49, no 84.)

Feb. 19. 813. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Benīrām Pandit is going towards Benares. Commends him to his favour. (*C I* 10, p. 48, no 83; *T I* 17, p. 12, no 26; *A I* 4, p. 42.)

Feb. 20. 814. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Mir Muhammad Husain visited England in company with an English officer. He had also been to Portugal and France. Having seen the wonderful things of those places he returned to India after a year by way of Egypt. Is highly pleased with the Mir's wisdom and intelligence. Now sends him to the Nawab and commends him to his favour. (*C I* 10, pp. 49-50, no 85.)

Feb. 22. 815. To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has learnt through various channels that the French are carrying on an intrigue at Poona partly to secure an advantageous alliance for themselves and partly to destroy the friendship subsisting between the English and the Mahrattas. Has even heard that the French Agent, St Lubin has received great encouragement at the hands of some of the Mahratta chiefs and that the port of Chaul and an arsenal have been granted to him in order that he may collect stores and make warlike preparations there and finally attack the English unawares whenever the opportunity should present itself. The Governor-General has nothing to fear from the exertions of a nation who have no sure footing in India and who must transport every soldier that they are to bring into the field from a distant country across a wide ocean. And the conduct of those chiefs who have joined the French excites more pity for their short-sightedness than anger for their presumption. But it is the duty of the

1778

Governor-General to safeguard the interests of the Company against the future effects of their intrigue and to make necessary provisions against all emergency. Has therefore resolved to send a strong military force to reinforce the Bombay settlement and has directed a large detachment with a well-appointed artillery and commanded by experienced officers to assemble at Kalpi. Now, there are two roads through which they may proceed to Bombay—one by Malwa and the other through Berar. The road through Malwa is the shorter of the two but as the Governor-General has formed no friendship with the rulers of that territory and as the interests of the Company are the interests of the Maharaja, has resolved that the forces should proceed through Berar. The brigade will be ready to march in less than a month's time from now. Requests him therefore to give it his sanction to a free passage before that time. It would be better if he should also send a trustworthy person and part of his army to accompany the English forces. In case the Maharaja should not elect to comply with these requests he is desired to send a timely intimation of the same to the commander of the English brigade. (T I 18, pp. 1-6, no 1.)

Feb. 22. 816. To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition. The Pandit should use his influence with Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to obtain his ready compliance to the Governor-General's request. (T I 18, p 6, no 2; A I 4, p. 11.)

Feb. 23. 817. To Nawab Muḥammād Rizā Khān. Is surprised to learn from his letter that some of the *zamīndārs* are backward in assisting the *faujdārs* in the apprehension of robbers and that some of them even obstruct the latter in their business. Desires him to give the names of those *zamīndārs* who have acted in this manner so that they may be properly dealt with. (C I 10, p. 50, no 86; T I 17, pp. 12, 13, no 27; A I 4, p. 46.)

Feb. 25. 818. To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. The day before yesterday the Governor-General despatched to him a letter requesting permission for the English forces to proceed through Berar on their way to Bombay. Has since had a conversation with the Maharaja's *vakīl*, Benirām Pandit, who strongly dissuaded him from sending the detachment through Malwa and assured him that the Maharaja would gladly give it a passage through his country and send a detachment of his own forces to accompany it to its destination. In consequence of this assurance the Governor General has written to Col. Leslie, the Commander of these forces, saying that he should repair with all expedition to Kalpi and march from there by the way of Bundelkhand to Berar and on to Bombay and that he will receive every kind of assistance from the Maharaja in his march. The Maharaja should, therefore, immediately on receipt of this letter, write to the Colonel signifying his compliance with the Governor-General's request, and, should at the same time issue necessary instructions to his own officers. In case the Maharaja should not think it proper to give his consent to these proposals he is requested to inform the Colonel of his sentiments who will in consequence take some other route. (T I 18, pp. 7-9, no 3.)

Feb. 25. 819. To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (T I 18, p. 9, no 4; A I 4, p. 11.)

1778

Feb. 26. 820. To Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as no 788 above. (C I 10, pp. 50-1, no 87; T I 17, p. 13, no 28; A I 4, p. 47.)

Feb. 26. 821. To Bala ji Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (C I 10, pp. 50-1, no 87; T I 17, p. 13, no 29; A I 4, p. 41.)

Feb. 26.<sup>1</sup> 822. To Sadāsheo, Rāt. A complimentary reply to his letter. (C I 10, p. 55, no 94; T I 17, p. 13, no 30; A I 4, p. 48.)

Feb. 26. 823. To Mirzā Sa'adat Ali Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his several letters and congratulates him on his safe arrival at Monghyr. Is earnestly desirous of seeing him but is prevented at present by a number of important business in which he is engaged. (C I 10, pp. 51-2, no 88; T I 17, p. 13, no 31; A I 4, p. 48.)

Mar. 1. 824. From the Raja of Arakan. Requests that a trade may be established between their respective dominions. (A R 4, p. 21, no 45.)

Mar. 2. 825. From Raja Chait Singh. Has learnt from his letter as well as from the report of Mr Barwell that the Governor-General is not pleased with his *vakil*, Bhāi Rām. This news has so upset him that he feels as if his soul had left his body. Has dismissed his *vakil*, for the highest ambition in his life is to win the goodwill of the Governor-General. Solicits a letter couched in such terms as may convince the people that he still enjoys his favour. Desires to send another *vakil* in order to wait upon him. If the Governor-General finds any fault with him, he will be recalled and punished. Holds his present position through the favour of the Governor-General who condescended to call him his 'son'. Will hereafter send his letters only through his *vakil*. Mr Barwell has clearly explained to him what the Governor-General wanted him to do for Ausān Singh. Will make such arrangements for him befitting his position as may be satisfactory to the Governor-General. (O R 2; T R 13, pp. 1-4, no 1.)

Mar. 3. 826. To Bāl Kishan, *vakil* of Raja Prithī Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and sends him a *dastak* to enable him to proceed to Calcutta. (C I 10, pp. 52-3, no 90.)

Mar. 3. 827. To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (C I 10, p. 52, no 89.)

Mar. 3. 828. To the Vazir [Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah.] Has received repeated and authentic intelligence that the French are now carrying on secret intrigues at Poona with a view to forming an advantageous alliance for their own nation to enable them to acquire power and dominion in Hindustan and also that their agent St Lubin has met with great encouragement from some of the Mahratta chiefs. If the French are suffered to gather strength they would certainly use it in attacking the English and their allies. It is incumbent on the latter therefore to nip their efforts in the bud. The Vazir's own interests independently of any obligations of friendship or alliance require that he should heartily concur in any measure that is adopted to gain this end. It is well known that the French can never attack Bengal by sea with any prospect of advantage; should they be suffered to form an alliance and become formidable they would undoubtedly march from the westward

<sup>1</sup> Mar. 9 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

and make their first attempt against the Vazir's dominions. To prevent the possibility of this and to ensure future peace and tranquillity the Governor-General has determined to send a large military force with a view to reinforcing the Government of Bombay and enabling them to crush immediately the French power in that quarter. Col. Leslie has accordingly been ordered to march without delay at the head of a large detachment to Kalpi and from there overland to Bombay. Mr Middleton will more fully explain to the Vazir the nature of the plan. Is confident that, knowing how essentially the future prosperity of his own dominion depends on a rigorous opposition to the common foe, the Vazir will cheerfully comply with every application which Mr Middleton might make to him for military and other assistance to effect the desired end. (T I 18, pp. 10-13, no 5; A I 4, p. 17.)

**Mar. 5.** 829. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Relies for the prosperity of his family on the favour of the Governor-General who is always anxious to promote its interests. Will not deviate an inch from the path prescribed by him for his welfare. (O R 3; T R 13, p. 11, no 3.)

**Mar. 5.** 830. From Munni Begam. Says that it is a well-known fact that she does not expect any favour from any person, nor has she anything to do with anyone save the Governor-General and it is her conviction that he alone can maintain her rank, honour, interests and happiness and in this belief she has entrusted all her affairs to him. This has been represented to him by means of her letters, as well as verbally by her trustworthy deputy, Lala Mānik Chand. She however ventures to propose that the Governor-General should draw up a scheme for the regulation of her affairs, so that her interests as well as those of her son, Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, may not suffer. Approves of the appointment of Raja Gurū Dás to the *Dīwāni*. Asks the Governor-General to communicate in private his opinion respecting her affairs to Lala Mānik Chand who will inform her by letters. (T R 13, pp. 11-13, no 4.)

**Mar. 7.1** 831. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. His letter desiring to take upon himself the management of his own affairs was received and laid before the Board for their consideration. As the Nawab has now arrived at years of maturity the Board decided that the control of his own household and that of the *Nizāmat* and *Faujdāri* courts be placed in his hands. An intimation of this resolution has been given to Muhammad Rizā Khān who will accordingly resign his authority to him. As an immediate change might disturb the peace and order of the country requests that the Nawab will permit the present judges and officers of the *Nizāmat* and *Faujdāri* courts to continue in office until a new arrangement is made. Desires him to prepare a plan for the re-adjustment of the offices and send it to the Governor-General for his information and opinion before it is carried into effect. (C I 10, pp. 53-4, no 92; T I 17, p. 14, no 32; A I 4, p. 45.)

**Mar. 7.1** 832. Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (C I 10, p. 53, no 91; T I 17, p. 15, no 34; A I 4, p. 46.)

<sup>1</sup> Mar. 5 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

Mar. 7.1

833. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. In consequence of repeated applications from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, who has now arrived at years of maturity, the Board have resolved that the control of his household and that of the *Nizāmat* and *Faujdārī* courts be placed into his own hands. Directs him, therefore, to resign his authority to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah who will, of course, allow him and all the present judges and officers of the *Nizāmat* and *Faujdārī* courts to continue in their respective offices until a new arrangement is made. (C I 10, pp. 54-5, no 93; T I 17, pp. 14, 15, no 33; A I 4, p. 46.)

Mar. 10.

834. From Babu Ausān Singh. Says that on having been honoured with a *khil'at*, he left Murshidabad, and as advised by the Governor-General arrived at Benares. From here he has been informing him of everything relating to his (the writer's) affairs, the particulars of which he must likewise have learnt from the papers of news. When he first arrived at Benares he heard from the *Rāy Rāyān* that it was contemplated that a monthly salary of Rs 4,000 together with a landed property yielding a revenue of three *lākhs* of rupees would be granted to him (the writer). But this report was altogether baseless. Is quite satisfied with the Governor-General's assurance that he would protect his life and honour but that he would not say anything regarding his being taken into employment. Is solely engaged at present in effecting a reconciliation with the Raja and prevailing upon him to come to an understanding with him. The thought that the Governor-General is favourably disposed towards him will continue to sustain him whether he succeeds or not. When through his favour and the efforts of the gentlemen at Benares he received a *khil'at*, he flattered himself that this was but a prelude to the gratification of all his wishes. But things turned out differently. The Raja's officials proposed to execute with the writer an engagement which while not conceding anything substantial would yet be effective in furnishing them with a show of having made an honest attempt at reconciliation. The proposal meeting with the approbation of the gentlemen at Benares the writer reluctantly executed in their presence a deed conformable to the draft prepared by the Raja's officials. But he did not receive the corresponding draft proposed to be executed by the Raja. Encloses the draft of a deed to be executed between him and the Raja, to the Governor-General and requests that in case he should approve the terms the gentlemen at Benares may be directed to get the Raja to confirm it. The Raja had settled the *sarkār* of Jaunpur on the writer, but at the instigation of his officials he revoked the grant and in lieu thereof fixed on him the *pargana* of Saidpur, yielding an annual *jam'a* of Rs 65,000 out of which he is required to pay him Rs 15,000. The balance of Rs 50,000 is to be retained by the writer for his own support. The writer, in obedience to the order of the gentlemen at Benares agreed to the arrangement repaired to the *pargana* and took up his residence there. He passes his time there in praying for the happiness and prosperity of the Governor-General whose favour will secure subsistence for him wherever he may be. Says that he has not been able to collect the money from his debtors and his expenditure exceeds his income. Conse-

<sup>1</sup> Mar. 5 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

quently he feels it very difficult to make both ends meet. Requests the Governor-General, therefore, either to grant him in farm the *parganas* of Chainpur and Sasaram in the *sarkâr* of Shahabad in Bihar or to favour him with a letter to Mr Middleton in order to grant him the farm of Azamgarh for a term of ten years.

(1) *Copy of an Engagement which Raja Chait Singh caused Babu Ausân Singh to execute.*—Ausân Singh does hereby declare and give in writing that he will, with the utmost sincerity of heart and soul, be obedient to the Raja, and work for his welfare and the prosperity of his country. He shall regard the Raja's enemies as his enemies and will not breathe a word against his pleasure. Is satisfied with the annual allowance which the Raja of his own free will and accord granted him and will not demand anything further. Has written these few lines in the nature of a *râzînâma*. Will not deviate therefrom or raise any dispute concerning it. Cites God as witness to the deed.

(2) *Draft prepared by Babu Ausân Singh for the Governor-General's approval and his orders for ratification.*—(a) *On the part of Raja Chait Singh.*—Whereas Babu Ausân Singh who had left the Raja's service was restored to his office on the Governor-General's recommendation and whereas malicious persons again caused a rupture between him and his master an agreement has been brought about between the two by the mediation of Messrs Graham and Barwell and the Raja declares that during his lifetime he will not fail to support Babu Ausân Singh with honour, that he will not covertly or overtly deceive him in any matter and that he will consider Babu Ausân's friends and enemies as his own friends and enemies. Has written these few lines as a treaty to be referred to when necessary. Lachmi Nârâyan, the Ganges and other deities are witnesses to it. (b) *On the part of Ausân Singh.*—Whereas Babu Ausân Singh was by the caprice of fortune removed from the service of Raja Chait Singh and went away from Benares eastward whence he returned by the order of the Governor-General, who recommended him to the Raja, and whereas ill-natured persons becoming jealous effected a still wider breach between him and his master, consequently by means of Messrs Graham and Barwell a mutual engagement is hereby executed that during his lifetime he will never be lacking in the duties of fidelity and zeal to the Raja and will be guilty of no improper action or attempt to deceive him openly or secretly. Will consider the friends and enemies of the Raja as his friends and enemies. Has therefore executed this engagement and cites deities as witnesses. (T R 13, pp. 13-27, no 5.)

Mar. 10. 835. To Birj Kishor Rây, *Diwân* of Burdwan. Is glad to learn from his letter that the marriage ceremony of Babu Nand Kumâr Rây will be held on 10 *Phâgun*. Congratulates him on the occasion. (C I 10, pp. 59-60, no 104.)

Mar. 10.<sup>1</sup> 836. To Mirzâ Sa'âdat Ali Khân. Captain Palmer arrived and delivered his letter. Is happy to learn that he is well and pleased with his situation. Has an earnest desire of an interview with him but has

<sup>1</sup> Mar. 11 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

little time for it as he is engaged in some important business at present. Will see him as soon as he can make time for it. (C I 10, p. 56, no 97; T I 17, pp. 15-16, no 35; A I 4, p. 48.)

Mar. 11. 837. To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (C I 10, p. 55, no 95.)

Mar. 11. 838. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter accompanying the papers of news concerning the 'west'. Was too busy to reply to them earlier. (C I 10, pp. 55-6, no 96.)

Mar. 11. 839. To Khan Zamān Khan [Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah II]. Complimentary reply to his letter. (C I 10, pp. 56-7, no 98.)

Mar. 12. 840. To Raja Huzūrī Maṛ. Desires him to send his reply concerning the case of Mr Bright, (who, it is said, is coming to Calcutta shortly. If no reply is received before his arrival the gentleman will be put into the jail. (C I 10, p. 57, no 99.)

Mar. 17. 841. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. As the management and control of the business of the *Nizāmat* and *Faujdārī* are now vested in him Mr Martin will attend the Nawab's *darbār* on the part of the Company. Requests him to treat that gentleman as a friend and to confer with him without reserve. The Nawab may safely entrust to him for communication to the Governor-General such matters as he may not have occasion to write himself. (C I 10, pp. 57-8, no 100; T I 17, p. 16, no 36; A I 4, p. 45.)

Mar. 17. 842. To Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah II. Complimentary. (T I 17, p. 16, no 37; A I 4, p. 46.)

Mar. 18. 843. To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Informs the Governor-General that he has deputed Muhammad Zamān and Kishan Chand Misar at the head of a few sepoys to arrest those robbers who have settled in his *samindārī*. Desires him therefore to direct the 'amalas in the *mufassal* to give them their best assistance in the apprehension of the robbers and in the recovery of the money and articles which they have plundered and to supply them with escorts when they are successful in their mission. (C I 10, p. 58, no 101.)

Mar. 18. 844. To Bahū Begam. Is sorry to learn from her letter as well as from the report of her *wakīl*, Akbar Ali Khan, that she has experienced much trouble by the evil designs of wicked men. Has directed Mr Middleton again to pay a particular attention to her commands and to see that no trouble is given her. Hopes that she will find that gentleman ever ready to promote her interest and happiness.

Regarding her proposal to accompany the coffin of Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah to Karbala, says that it is a long journey and attended with many difficulties and dangers, particularly for ladies, and dissuades her from undertaking it. However in spite of this if she is determined to go and if the Nawab [Aṣafu'd-Daulah] has no objection to it, he will procure every possible accommodation for her, but only desires to be informed of this a few months before she sets out. Has asked Mr Middleton to apply to the Nawab for his consent in this affair.

1778

Her *vakil*, Akbar Ali Khan, is now going back to her with this letter. (C I 10, pp. 58-9, no 102; (T I 17, pp. 17, 18, no 38; A I 4, p. 9.)

Mar. 18. 845. To Shugun Ali Khan. Is glad to receive his letter. Has sent back Akbar Ali Khan with a reply to the Begam's [Bahū Begam's] letter. He will learn particulars from it. (C I 10, p. 59, no 103.)

Mar. 20. 846. From Mirzā Sa'adat Ali Khan. Has asked Capt. Palmer to communicate certain things to the Governor-General on his behalf. Seeks his permission to wait upon him in Calcutta. (O R 4; A R 4, p. 36.)

Mar. 23. 847. To the Peshwa. In consequence of repeated and circumsstantial intelligence of hostile designs forming against the Company's settlements on the other side of India the Governor-General has judged it expedient to send reinforcements for their defence. As their march may probably lie through a part of the Marhatta dominion, requests the Peshwa to direct his officers to give the troops a free passage and such assistance as they may require on their way. The Commanding Officer of the forces has been strictly enjoined to observe such a conduct in all respects as is consistent with the peace and friendship subsisting between the two states. Is determined to adhere scrupulously to all the terms of the treaty contracted between the Peshwa and the Company. (T I 18, pp. 13-15, no 6.)

Mar. 23. 848. To Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (T I 18, p. 15, no 7.)

Mar. 23. 849. To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect. (T I 18, p. 15, no 8; A I 4, p. 9.)

Mar. 25. 850. To Hasan Rizā Khan and Haidar Beg Khan. Thanks them for their present of horses and *do-shālas*. Owing to pressure of work, was unable to correspond with them. (C I 10, p. 60, no 105.)

Mar. 25. 851. To Maḥbūb Ali Khan. Complimentary. (C I 10, p. 60, no 106.)

Mar. 31. 852. To Moharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has already informed the Maharaja of his intention of sending a reinforcement to Bombay. Has entrusted the command of this detachment to Col. Leslie, an officer of approved abilities and possessed of the Governor-General's entire confidence. The Colonel has been directed to correspond with the Maharaja and it is probable that he will have many occasions in the course of his journey to write to him. Requests that his representations may receive the same attention as those of the Governor-General himself. (T I 18, pp. 15-17, no 9.)

Mar. 31. 853. To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (T I 18, p. 17, no 10; A I 4, p. 11.)

Mar. —. 854. Extract from a letter of Sambhūnāth to Maharaj Misar. Is glad to hear of his (Maharaj Misar's) safe arrival at Benares, and informs him of the occurrences that have taken place since his departure. The Rani's 'arzī has been recovered through the agency of Mr Francis. The Governor-General intended to appoint an officer

1778

on his own part to the command of the Raja's [Chait Singh's] forces, but being opposed by Messrs Francis and Fowke gave up the idea. The *khil'at* granted by the Governor-General has been lost. The grant of the *Fāriq-h-khaṭi* has particularly been due to the exertions of Messrs Francis and Fowke. The Governor-General is not satisfied with them, as they have taken the affairs of the Raja under their own supervision and have prohibited Hulāsi Rām, the Raja's *vakil* from attending his *darbār*. The Governor-General knows that these gentlemen support the Raja and help Hulāsi in the transaction of his master's affairs. This is proved by the fact that he remarked more than once that Hulāsi Rām was the medium of a correspondence kept up between Raja Chait Singh and Messrs Francis and Fowke. These gentlemen advise the Raja that he should go on acting in his own way and must not fear the Governor-General, for his enmity towards him will have no effect in the Council. He should not pay the least attention to the Governor-General's recommendation, be it in favour of any person or otherwise. Their strength has further been increased, as Mr Wheler has also joined their party. The latter expects a bribe from the Raja in order to support his cause. But he does not like to break openly with the Governor-General. Munshi Ṣadrū'd-Dīn who exercises a great influence with the Governor-General is a staunch partisan of the Raja. Once when the Governor-General was offended with Raja Nobkishan on account of a *ta'lluq*, the Munshi intervened and saved the Raja from being prosecuted in a law court.

General Coote who set out for Bengal six months ago will arrive in the course of a month. The affairs of Kanta Bābū are as formerly. The Governor-General makes pretences for not answering Raja Chait Singh's letter received by him. Assures Mahārāj of his attachment to him and asks him to convey his compliments to Raja Chait Singh. It is reported that Messrs Graham and Barwell requested Raja Chait Singh to grant Jaunpur to Ausān Singh, but the Raja did not comply with their request. After some discussion between them and the Raja, it was decided that Saidpur be settled on him and that out of the gross income of Rs 65,000 he shall be required to pay Rs 15,000 to the Raja and retain the remaining Rs 50,000 for his own use. (T R 13, p. 5, no 2.)

Apr. 1.

855. To Rajas Anrodh Singh, Sarampat (Srināth) Singh, Kamān Singh, Gūmān Singh and the Nawab of Bhopal. Has resolved to despatch a body of troops for the reinforcement of the Bombay garrison. These will march by the way of Kalpi through a part of the addressees' respective countries. Requests them therefore to afford Col. Leslie, the Commander of the detachment, every assistance that he may stand in need of and to supply him with provisions and other necessaries. Has likewise instructed the Colonel to observe the strictest regularity in his march through their territories so that their subjects may not suffer any inconvenience on this account. It is advisable that they should send accredited representatives to attend on Col. Leslie in order to know his requirements and also with a view to obtaining redress, should any stragglers from his army be found to have committed disturbances. Hopes that these

1778

requests will meet with a ready compliance. (*T I* 18, pp. 18-20, nos 11-15; *AI* 4, pp. 9, 10, 17.)

Apr. 1. 856. To Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I* 18, p. 22, no 17.)

Apr. 1. 857. To Benirām Pandit. Transmits to him letters for Mahārāja Mudhoji Bhonsla and *Diwān* Devākar Pandit and requests that these may be forwarded with all expedition. Desires that if the addressee has finished the business for which he went to Benares he should immediately proceed to join Col. Leslie who is very desirous of consulting with him on many points relative to his march—an object which can be much better effected by an interview than by any other means. (*T I* 18, pp. 21-2, no 16; *AI* 4, p. 9.)

Apr. 3. 858. To Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Has received information through a variety of channels that the Nawab has deprived the two Begams [Sadru'n-Nīsa Begam and Bahū Begam] of even the bare necessities of life. It has likewise been confirmed by letters from Mr Middleton and by the report of those who live in his dominions. In view of the friendship existing between the Nawab and the Company he is obliged to interfere in a matter of so delicate a nature and to give his sentiments thereon with the least reserve. His grandmother 'Alī Begam and his mother Bahū Begam complain that he has stopped the allowance fixed by the late Nawab for the maintenance of the family he left behind and has withheld the *jāgīrs* and emoluments of all their servants and immediate dependants; that he has made no suitable provision for the late Nawab's ladies and children and has entirely neglected the education of the latter; that he connives at and even appears secretly to encourage his favourites to infringe the Begam's rights and to insult his own relations. By these means they are subjected to great mortifications and indignities. Similarly his treatment of the late Nawab Sher Jang was very unkind. He resumed the grants made to him by the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, seized his private property and estate after his death, left his family unsupported and deprived even of the means of conveying the corpse of the deceased to Lucknow. Judged from the Nawab's kind disposition, these reports seem to be exaggerated, yet he should give them no opportunity to generate at all, for the people in general will take them as true facts and censure his conduct. The dictates of nature are supposed to influence relations to seek support from each other in preference to that from strangers and women particularly look for protection from their relations of the other sex who possess the necessary powers. It must have been the experience of the most unkind and mortifying treatment which has reduced the Begams to form the resolution of withdrawing themselves from the Nawab's dominions. The duty of children towards parents is enjoined by all laws and the breach of it is condemned by all nations. Bahū Begam exclusive of her maternal right has a particular claim to the Nawab's affection and kindness, for it was she who interceded with Nawab Shujā'u'd-Dau'ah and had him raised to the *masnad*. Desires him to follow the example of his late father who was so very kind to the Begams that he made a handsome provision for them. Bahū Begam has a public title to the Governor-General's

1778

interposition for the due maintenance of all the rights which she holds by virtue of the treaty executed between her and the Nawab, as Mr Bristow at the latter's request pledged the honour of the Company for the performance of it. Requests him not to deviate from the terms of the treaty. In conclusion recommends to him most strongly to abandon the resolution that he has formed to the prejudice of the late Nawab Sher Jang's family and to abstain in future from every act by which individuals may be aggrieved and the affections of his subjects alienated. It is perhaps well known to him that the stability of every government depends greatly on the attachment and confidence which it can command in its subjects by the equity and moderation of its ruler. The sentiments here proffered to him are those of the collective body of his government and not of his alone. Hopes the Nawab's prudence will not fail him to comply with them. Refers him also to Mr Middleton to whom these points have been explained more fully. (C I 10, pp. 61-4, no 108; T I 17, pp. 18-22, no 39; A I 4, p. 49.)

Apr. 2.

859. From Benirām Pandit. Reached Benares safely on Thursday evening (19 March) and on the following day visited Mr Thomas Graham. Hopes that the Governor-General has received the letter written to him from Motijhil. Will write to him in detail after he has received a reply from Nagpur. (Partly worm-eaten.) (O R 5; A R 4, p. 23.)

Apr. 4.

860. To Benirām Pandit. Has received his letter informing the Governor-General of his arrival at Benares. Understands from his letters to his brother that Col. Leslie has desired the Pandit to join him at Kora and that he (the Pandit) is much alarmed by the reports communicated to him by Dündi Pandit. Says that he must not give any credit to the reports of Dündi. The object of the expedition to Bombay has already been explained to him in a confidential manner and he can have further details from Mr Graham and Mr Middleton, if he so desires. Asks him to proceed instantly to Col. Leslie and assist him with his advice. (T I 18, pp. 22-4, no 18; A I 4, p. 10.)

Apr. 6.

861. Muhibbu'llah Khān to Mr Francis. Says that his cash and property having been seized by the Nawab Vazir, he has become utterly ruined. It is a well known fact that those who receive the protection of the English are immune from every danger. Being a dependant of the English he hopes that the addressee will exert his influence with the Vazir to restore his old dwelling house to him and to grant him a subsistence allowance. (O R 6; A R 4, p. 33.)

Apr. 6.

862. Muhibbu'llah Khān to Mr Barwell. To the same effect as the foregoing. (O R 7; A R 4, p. 33.)

Apr. 7.

863. To Raja Chait Singh. In compliance with the request contained in his letter the Raja is allowed to send a *vakil* in order to stay with the Governor-General on his behalf. If the *vakil* does not perform his duties satisfactorily he will have no favour from the Governor-General. (C I 10, p. 64, no 109.)

Apr. 9.

864. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of fifteen maunds of ice and thanks the Nawab for the present. (C I 10, p. 64, no 110.)

1778

Apr. 9.

865. To Nawab Ihtirāmmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter stating that he is in great difficulty because his stipend has been stopped on account of some deficit in the revenue of the *chakla* of Akbarnagar which is in his lease. Says in reply that in order to afford him relief the *chakla* was farmed out to Muhammad Nāṣir Qulī (the sub-lessee) for two years on the same rate in which Debi Singh (the former sub-lessee) had held it for three years without falling into arrears. But what Nāṣir has so far paid falls short of Rs 54,546 from the revenue. Mr Barton has therefore been directed to examine the accounts of receipts from Nāṣir Qulī and to recover what is still due from him. (C I 10, p. 65, no 111.)

Apr. 9.

866. To Khān Zamān Khān [Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah II]. Is glad to receive his letter. In compliance with his request has written a letter to the Chief of Azimabad, who it is believed, will pay attention to his case. (C I 10, p. 65, no 112.)

Apr. 9.

867. To Faṭḥ ʻAlī Khān. Has received his letter stating that the stipend granted to him for his maintenance is not in keeping with his dignity. Has written to Mr Martin to give him Rs. ....<sup>1</sup> which he will undoubtedly continue to receive in future. (C I 10, pp. 65-6, no 113.)

Apr. 9.

868. To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdar* of Hooghly. Has learnt that the Committee of Revenue repeatedly wrote to the Khān to settle the payment of the money due from him on account of the collection of the revenue and to come to Calcutta but he neither gave them any reply nor saw them. Now he is called upon to leave for Calcutta immediately on receipt of this *parwāna*. (C I 10, p. 66, no 114.)

Apr. 9.

869. To Raja Kalyān Singh. Thanks him for his present of Kabul fruits and pickles which have been received through his *vakil*, Majlis Rāy. (C I 10, p. 66, no 115.)

Apr. 9.

870. To Lala Khush Ḥāl Chand. In reply to his 'arzī grants him permission to see the Governor-General. (C I 10, p. 66, no 116.)

Apr. 9.

871. To Babbū Begam. Complimentary reply to her letter. (C I 10, pp. 66-7, no 117.)

Apr. 9.

872. To Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing (C I 10, p. 67, no 118.)

Apr. 14.

873. From the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter intimating that as he is always interested in his (the Nawab's) affairs he has represented his case to the Court of Directors in England and reminding him how he and his Council stood by him when he was being harassed by Mr Wynch and Lord Pigot. Says it was indeed the Governor-General and his Council that supported him at the critical time and gave him as it were a new lease of life. Is astonished to hear that the will, which he (the Nawab) had executed, has been, through the carelessness of the *Munshi*, sent to the Directors. Sends a fresh copy of the document to him with the request that the one that has been sent to England may be taken back and returned to him (the Nawab).

<sup>1</sup>This portion is worm-eaten.

1778

Mr Rumbold and General Munro arrived here on 8 February and took over the charge of Government from Mr Whitehill. The former often professes friendship for the Nawab. Assures the Governor-General that he always remained aloof from taking part in any quarrel, as he and his government avoid such a detestable thing. Was highly pleased to see in the copy of the Directors' letter received through Mr Rumbold that they intend to protect his (the Nawab's) rights and restore whatever they had taken from him. He thought to himself that having discovered their mistakes his friends were now willing to make amends for the injuries done to him. He anxiously looked forward to the arrival of the ship carrying orders from the Directors that would dispel suspicion from his mind and compensate for the injuries inflicted on him. While he was indulging in these fond hopes he received the news of the arrival of the ship. Does not like now to speak any more, as he is afraid his language will fail to describe adequately the tale of his sorrow. For, to his utter surprise and disappointment he now learns that the Directors have written to Tuljaji, his disloyal subject, a letter professing friendship to him and intimating that they are pleased to see that he depends on them for the protection of his rights and interests; that when a chief like him who is a well-wisher of the Company will seek protection at their hands, they will grant it to him so far as it may lie in their power and be consistent with the rules of administration; that his prosperity is their object and that whoever will apply for protection to them they will extend it to him. Prays to God that if he is to be punished on account of his failings, he may be punished by his enemies and not by those with whom he has been on terms of friendship for years and for whose sake—it may be—he failed in his duty to God and to his people.

Has forwarded to the Governor-General for his information a copy of the letter which he addressed to Governor Rumbold in this connection. Will also send him a copy of the reply when it is received from him. While holding the rights of the Nawab to be perfectly legitimate, the Directors are corresponding with his subject without making any reference to him. Such is the treatment of the Directors towards a subject of the Nawab, while some time ago they were seriously discussing whether the Nawab was competent to correspond directly and without reference to them, with the King of England. Asks the Governor-General to think how this sort of procedure is likely to wound his feelings.

The Governor-General knows that Tuljaji sold a portion of Negapatam, etc., to the Dutch, the French and the Danes. All the people and particularly the English knew that the transaction was inconsistent with his position as a subordinate Chief. The Company were ready with their army to assist the Nawab in order to take it back from the European purchasers. But they themselves returned it before any force was employed. The Nawab paid them back the money they had advanced on the said portion of the land.

It is said that the Directors have thanked Tuljaji on his making the magnanimous offer of presenting to them a bit of land near Devikottai and expressed their desire to accept it. Feels ashamed in disclosing

1778

the conduct of his old friends who have discarded all the feelings of honour, justice and truth. But they ought to think whether their conduct will bring them any good, or any other Indian Prince will ever repose his confidence in them, seeing how they behaved towards the Nawab, the only Indian Prince who enjoys the privilege of being a friend of the King of England. If the Company are competent to take the land from Tuljaji, then why the Dutch, the Danes and the French who are in secret alliance with him cannot do the same. The fact is that without the consent of the Nawab, neither Tuljaji can give it nor can anyone take it. Ask the Governor-General who is acquainted with the customs of Hindustan and its chiefs, whether it is possible for the Raja of Burdwan in Bengal to transfer his *zamindārī* to the French or the Dutch? Similarly the English will never agree to the transfer of a proprietary right in the Circars, if it were to be made in favour of the French. The Company can expect anything from their old friend, the Nawab, if it be in his possession; while he in return will expect that so long as the English use their hats in their own way they should in all fairness allow him to use his turban after his own fashion. The English will not find a man more anxious for their prosperity than the Nawab who expects them to safeguard his religion, rights and interests. The relation of Tanjore to its *Sūbadārs* and the position of its *Zamīndārs* are well-known to the people. They also realize that because of the friendship existing between the Company and the Nawab for thirty-five years, Tanjore has become an integral part of the Carnatic and rightfully belongs to the Nawab. Notwithstanding all this, Lord Pigot, on his return from England, took it away by force from him and made it over to his disloyal subject. Encloses for his perusal a copy of the agreement entered into with his late father by Admiral Boscawen and Governor Foyer in respect of Tanjore. (O R 9; A R 4, p. 21.)

Apr. 14.

874. The Nawab of Arcot to the Governor of Madras. The Governor must be acquainted with the contents of the Company's letter which he delivered to the Nawab. They have stated in it that they will protect his rights, for the rights of a Prince are in their opinion of a permanent nature. For a long time past he had hoped that in return for his friendship, the Company will uphold his authority and maintain his dignity. But since the seizure of Tanjore which is an integral part of the Carnatic, he is not certain whether his rights have been protected. Other Indian chiefs also have grown suspicious and have written to him saying that the Company have done gross injustice to an old friend and prejudiced his interests. The writer, however, believed that the Company had not usurped his right intentionally. They must have been imposed upon by false and malicious reports of designing men. Under this impression he represented his case to the Company and expected that they would do justice to him and direct the Governor to restore Tanjore to him. While he was reflecting on the conduct of the Company with mingled feelings of astonishment and perplexity, he learnt to his great humiliation, that they had, contrary to their practice, written to the *Zamīndār* of Tanjore, who is only one of his vassals, a letter and had transmitted it to him through the Governor. If the subject of a suzerain chief be encouraged in holding correspondence independently of his master with another chief, it is evident that he

1778

will disown the authority of the supreme power. Others will be inclined to follow his example and thus the peaceful administration of the country will be disturbed. By corresponding directly with Tuljaj the Directors have reduced the importance of their own letters and encroached upon the writer's supreme authority. Requests the Governor to move the Company that they shoukd not deviate from their declared course of action. Tuljaji is a subject of the writer and as such is not entitled to receive letters from the Company direct. The Governor from his personal experience of this country must have been convinced that the procedure of the Company has been very improper and unjust and that in the opinion of the people it is as bad as the seizure of Tanjore itself. The Company have by this single act encroached upon the rights of the writer, damaged his honour and lowered him in the public estimation. The silly boy (Tuljaji) distributes the revenue from Tanjore like sweets, and sends it under the advice of certain persons to England to buy supports there for his cause. Hence it is that in order to help Tuljaji to represent his case in a suitable manner to the Governor, the Council and the Company drafts of English letters are prepared for him by interested parties and he gets fair copies of these made out and then transmits them under his own seal to their respective destinations. As he has no right to do all these things, he endeavours to acquire some semblance of it by distributing money lavishly. The writer is the master of the whole of the Carnatic and his right to it is well-known to the world. Nobody excepting Lord Pigot and some of the time-servers can assert that Tuljaji has any right to the Carnatic. Asks the Governor to watch well where all the collections of the country go. Surely, the money does not come to the Nawab's pocket; nor is it deposited with the Company to be used on the occasion of an emergency; nor is it with Tuljaji who is supposed not to spend more than what has been fixed for him. The Nawab's only concern is that it is he alone that is entitled to make collections from Tanjore. Usurpation of this right cannot constitute proprietorship. Time will soon bring to light the real situation of affairs. (O R 10).

Apr. 14.

875. From the Nawab of Arcot. The following agreement was concluded in 1748 by Admiral Boscawen and Governor Floyer on behalf of the Company with Nawab Anwaru'd-Din Khân, the writer's father.

' Whereas Nawab Anwaru'd-Din Khân rendered military assistance to Governor Morse at Chennappattanam, furnished Admiral Boscawen with a suitable army to co-operate with Governor Hinde in defending Devipatam (Fort St David), and, at the seige of Pondicherry, supplied him with troops, provisions, coolies, etc., and whereas by these acts he conferred an obligation on the King of England, the Company and the English nation, it is hereby declared that the English on behalf of their King will always support him and his descendants. Admiral Boscawen and Governor Floyer accordingly agree that should the Nawab send an expedition on Tanjore against Pratâp Singh, the usurper of the principality they shall help the Nawab in the following manner. The Admiral will despatch by water two ships carrying men and ammunitions while Governor Floyer will send English troops by

land. In return for this service the Nawab shall make over Devikottai to the Company. And it shall be at his option to appoint Khalka [Sayaji] as his deputy at Tanjore.'

Accordingly the said Admiral got ready two battleships furnished with men while the Governor despatched a land force under the command of General Coote for the reduction of Tanjore. After several engagements with the army of Tanjore, Mānājī, the commander, was defeated. Devikottai was captured by Admiral Boscowen. All this happened in the presence of Mr Pigot. Nawab Anwaru'd-Din, however, did not like that the English should co-operate with him in the reduction of the fort of Tanjore as he thought that he could accomplish the work single-handed. He said that he did not require anybody's help in punishing his own subjects. He proceeded with his own force as far as Salem where Mānājī waited on him and presented him a large sum of money. At this time the Nawab heard repeatedly of a combination between Hidāyat Muhi'u'd-Din Khān and Chanda and also of their designs against the Carnatic. So he deferred the reduction of Tanjore to some future time and returned to Arcot.

During the *subadārī* of 'Ali Dost Khān the dominion of Trichinopoly which was more powerful than that of Tanjore was reduced. Safdar 'Ali Khān reduced Tanjore without any other's assistance, appointed Shaikh Lutfu'llah Khān, commandant of the Tanjore fort and threw Pratāp Singh into prison, granting him a daily allowance of a few rupees for his maintenance. It was Safdar 'Ali Khān's intention to turn Pratāp Singh out of Tanjore. But soon 'Ali Dost Khān was slain and Safdar 'Ali Khān died. This gave Pratāp Singh his opportunity and he regained the possession of Tanjore. When Nawab Asaf Jāh Nizāmu'l-Mulk marched upon the Carnatic and invested the fort of Trichinopoly, the French offered to help him. The Nawab, however, refused to accept their offer and reduced the fort himself.

When Nawab Anwaru'd-Din Khān returned to Arcot Admiral Boscowen and Governor Floyer recalled their forces from Tanjore. In the same year (1748) Hidāyat Muhi'u'd-Din Khān and Chanda caused a great disturbance in which the Nawab was slain; otherwise he was determined to reduce Tanjore. The particulars of these events must be found in the Company's records of that time and many eye-witnesses are still alive.

On account of the improper behaviour of Tuljājī, Governor Du Pré with the assent of Sir John Lindsay, the King of England's plenipotentiary in the Carnatic, thought it advisable to send an expedition against Tanjore. But as time was not opportune, the plan was abandoned. Afterwards under the advice of Admiral Sir Robert Harland, also an English representative in the Carnatic, Governor Wynch sent the Company's forces to capture the fort of Tanjore. Now, when two representatives of the King of England, one Admiral and three Governors recognised the subordinate position of Tuljājī to the Nawab of Arcot and attempted to reduce Tanjore, what on earth can further be needed to prove the Nawab's right? But men of sense will not be long in finding out why this question has at all been raised.

1778

After the death of Nawab Anwaru'd-Din Khān it may be added, Hidāyat Muhi'u'd-Din Khān and Chanda marched with a French force against Tanjore and besides seizing a huge booty of money, jewellery and elephants, they extorted from Pratāp Singh a bond for seventy lākhs of rupees. (OR 11.)

Apr. 14.

876. From Amiru'l-Umarā, son of the Nawab of Arcot. Says that before this he repeatedly informed the Governor-General of the situation of affairs in his quarter. But since the arrival of Mr Rumbold and General Munro, he could not find time owing to multiplicity of work to write to him. The same cause has likewise obliged his father to put off answering the Governor-General's letters till this time. Cannot describe how disappointed his father has been to hear that the Company have written a letter to Tuljaji. His father's regard for the Governor-General whom he considers to be his patron will appear from his letter sent to him through Capt. Wooley. Mr Rumbold makes professions of friendship, and tells the writer that he (Mr Rumbold) is much liked by the Governor-General, who has written to him expressing his pleasure at his arrival at Madras. Encloses an English translation of his father's letter to the Governor-General which will enable him to understand the subject easily. Will send copies of Mr Rumbold's replies to the representations of his father on the subject of the Company's letter to Tuljaji. Will also send such other papers as will interest him. His father looks up to the Governor-General for the amelioration of his affairs. Pays his compliments to Mrs Hastings. (OR 12; TR 13, pp. 27-35 &c 6.)

Apr. 16.

877. From Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah (brother of Mir Ja'far, late Nawab Nāzim of Bengal). Thanks him for the remission of Rs 72,000 from the balance due from him on account of the *chakla* of Akbarnagar [Rajmahal].

The writer receives his *madad-kharch* of Rs 1,00,000 annually from which a deduction is made on account of the depreciation of coins of a certain description. As most stipendiaries receive their allowances without any deductions made from them, the writer naturally expects the same treatment in his own case. Requests the Governor-General to pass orders that his (the writer's) *madad-kharch* from 1778 may be paid to him without any such deductions so that he may continue to receive about Rs 8,833-5-0 every month at Murshidabad. Does not possess a *jāgir* nor has he any other source of income. Cannot describe the hardship, he underwent for about fourteen months from Phāgūn 1183 to Chait 1184 during which he did not receive his stipend and had to incur debts in order to maintain himself. Requests him to direct Mr Barwell who has set out to visit him, to pay the writer the arrears of his stipend without delay so that he may be enabled to liquidate his debts. The amount still due from him in respect of his *chakla* may of course be deducted before payment. Excepting the Governor-General he has no other friend to whom he can express his sorrow or from whom he can seek advice. Hopes that he may be favoured with an explicit answer as soon as possible. (OR 13; AR 4, p. 40.)

1778

Apr. 17.

878. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Says that on the strength of a *sanad* granted by Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, he holds the office of *Nāib Nāzim* of Bihar. Two years ago the department of *Faujdārī* having been separated from the *Nizāmat* was placed under the control of Nawab Muzaaffer Jang who filled with his own men the vacancies in the *Faujdārī* and *Kotwālī* of Azimabad. The writer did not at that time offer his services for he was not willing to serve under the said Nawab. Now that the administration of the *Faujdārī* department for Bengal and Bihar has been assumed by Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, the writer hopes that through the kindness of the Governor-General he may be given the control of the departments of *Faujdārī* and *Kotwālī* in Bihar. Requests the Governor-General to write a letter of recommendation, in terms of the enclosed draft to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Munni Begām asking them to grant him a *sanad* to that effect. On obtaining the *sanad* he will appoint just and intelligent men in those departments so that people may enjoy peace and order and pray for the prosperity of the Governor-General.

*Proposed draft of the letter to Nawab Mubāraku'd Daulah and Munni Begām.*—Raja Kalyān Singh holds under the Nawab, the office of *Nāib Nāzim* of Bihar. Two years ago when the *Faujdārī* establishment was put under the charge of Nawab Muzaaffer Jang, the vacancies in the departments of *Faujdārī* and *Kotwālī* were filled up by his nominees. The Governor-General will be greatly pleased if the Nawab will kindly delegate the power of making arrangements in these departments to Raja Kalyān Singh who shall regularly submit to the Nawab reports on the working of those departments. The Governor-General will be glad if the *sanad* of appointment is issued to Raja Kalyān Singh. (OR 14; AR 4, p. 25.)

Apr. 17.

879. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. From the 'arzī of Muham-mad Ishāq Khān it appears that the stipend granted to him is not adequate to meet his expenses and he is, therefore in difficulty. The Khān being a descendant of 'Ali Vardi Khān has a particular claim to his favour and attention. Requests him therefore to raise his stipend to a reasonable amount so that he may live comfortably upon it. (U. 10, p. 67, no 118.)

Apr. 18.

880. From Muhammad Eraj Khān. Complains that Nobinda Rāy, who made certain allegations against the *Nizāmat* which he failed to substantiate was employed for a long time as a *vakīl* in charge of the accounts of the writer's cavalry. He has neither submitted any accounts of the receipts and disbursements, nor has he explained the receipts and acquittances of the men in the cavalry and now for fear of being called on for the large sum of money which he had embezzled, is constantly shifting from place to place. In Hindustan the *vakīls* enjoy the confidence of their masters and are invested with certain powers. Nobinda Rāy had accordingly such sealed vouchers with him as were necessary for the performance of his duties. He now produces those vouchers as bonds and makes accusations against him. Solicits a letter from the Governor-General to the gentleman in 'this' quarter asking him to have the account settled by the *Nizāmat mutasādīs* (the case being a *Nizāmat* affair) and to place Nobinda in custody till the case

1778

is finally adjusted. The writer on his part agrees to bind himself by the decree of the arbitrators even if it should go against him. Suggests that a similar undertaking should be exacted from Nobinda and that he should be compelled to disgorge any amount that he may be found to have misappropriated. (O R 15; T R 13, pp. 35-7, no 7.)

**Apr. 20.<sup>1</sup>** 881. To Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. A few days ago it was written to him that the Board had approved of a plan laid before them for the defence of his possessions in the Doab and the Nawab was at the same time requested to adopt it and to appoint Mr Osborne, a brave and experienced officer to carry it into execution.

Now that a considerable force has been detached from the brigade at Allahabad and in order to supplement it two battalions have been removed from the Nawab's brigade, it seems absolutely necessary that the approved plan should be adopted. Has therefore directed Mr Middleton to renew his application to him on the subject. Hopes he will give it a due consideration. (C I 10, pp. 67-8, no 119; T I 17, p. 23, no 40; A I 4, p. 49.)

**Apr. 20.<sup>2</sup>** 882. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Saiyid Hasan Khan's father<sup>3</sup> enjoyed a monthly stipend of Rs 400 in lieu of his jāgīr. After his death the stipend was continued to his son at the recommendation of the Governor-General. From the Khan's 'arzī it now appears that out of the allowance Rs 150 was apportioned to his half-brother and that the latter having died his share has been stopped. The Khan is now embarrassed because with his small sum of Rs 250<sup>4</sup> he finds it difficult to maintain his family and that of the deceased. Requests him therefore to continue the full stipend to the survivor, Saiyid Hasan Khan. (C I 10, pp. 60-1, no 107; T I 17, pp. 23-4, no 41; A I 4, p. 45.)

**Apr. 20.** 883. To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (C I 10, pp. 60-1, no 107.)

**Apr. 26.** 884. From Halimu'n-Nisā Begam, wife of Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah I. Complains that Daulat Afzun, an eunuch who was brought up from his childhood at her household and who during the life-time of the late Nawab was his agent and cashier, managed all his affairs and signed documents for him, wasted a large amount of money in giving bribes and now brings false imputations against her son, Muhammad Shujā Khan. It is known to the Governor-General that formerly he accused her son in the same manner, but failed to prove his charge. A slave was never heard to have adopted a course of wickedness and ingratitude like this against the son of his master! Her son formerly represented all these things to the Governor-General and has done so now. Hopes that on becoming aware of the particulars he will in consideration of the friendship that existed between him and the late Nawab inflict deterrent punishment on Daulat Afzun; for, in

<sup>1</sup> Apr. 19 in the vol. of Copies and Apr. 30 in the vol. of Abstracts.

<sup>2</sup> Apr. 1 according to the vol. of Copies.

<sup>3</sup> The vol. of Copies gives mother.

<sup>4</sup> Rs 150 in the vol. of Translations is evidently a mistake.

1778

*Shari'at* a slave is the property of his master and his ungrateful behaviour towards him is unlawful. It is strange that under the very eyes of the Governor-General who is the highest authority and is endowed with justice and equity and is looked upon by her as her patron in the place of the late Nawab, her son should be annoyed and harassed by an ungrateful slave. She has troubled the Governor-General only because she finds that her honour and dignity are at stake. She intended to lay the whole thing before the Governor-General personally, but was prevented from doing so by her son, who advised her to wait till she heard from the Governor-General on the subject. It is well known to all and to the Governor-General that relying on the support of the English the late Nawab chose this country [Patna] for his home and settled down 'here' with his family. His son, Muhammad Shujā' Khān, likewise has no connection with anyone save the Governor-General. Calls Heaven to witness that on the hope of support from the Governor-General she maintains herself and her relations from the proceeds of her *jāgīr*. Under the circumstances it is necessary that he should protect the honour and dignity of one who depends on him. This will spread his name far and wide. Her prayer in brief is this that positive orders may be issued to the gentlemen 'here' that they should not listen to the malicious representations of her enemies against her son, rather they should help him in his affairs. Refers for further particulars to her son's letter to the Governor-General and trusts that agreeably to his request he will bestow favours on him. (O R 16; A R 4, p. 32).

Apr. 26. 885. From Bū'Ali Khān. Says that it is known to the Governor-General how Qāsim 'Āli Khān', the late Nawab of Bengal disagreed with him in matters of administration of the province of Bengal and treated him with courtesy. On his downfall, the writer went to Farrukhabad where he passed twelve years with the late Nawab Ahmad Khān Ghālib Jang. On his demise he went to the Royal Court at Delhi, and passed two or three years with Nawab Zu'lfaqārū'd-Daulah Mirzā Najaf Khān Bahadur. But from all these wanderings he could not derive any particular advantage; on the contrary he incurred large expenses and suffered a good deal besides. Having been baffled in his efforts to ameliorate his condition he was obliged to return from Delhi to Farrukhabad. As Providence has entrusted the reins of care and protection of the people of Hindustan to the hands of the English, the writer is resolved to wait upon the Governor-General in order to seek protection and relief at his hands and thus pass the remaining portion of his life under his benevolence. Has represented his case in a previous letter and hopes to be favoured with a reply. Also hopes that from time to time he may be favoured with letters until he is admitted to the pleasure of a personal interview. (O R 17; A R 4, p. 34.)

Apr. 28. 886. From Munni Begam. Says that it is well-known to all that the Governor-General is always anxious to promote her interests and exalt her honour and dignity. Fully conscious that such is the case, she too from the very beginning left all her affairs to his direction. Does not like to say anything respecting her interests and prefers his pleasure to that of her own. Has just come to know that the question

1778

of her stipend and the salaries of the *Nizāmat* servants is under consideration. As the Governor-General has been pleased to attach more importance to her honour and dignity than those of the other relations and dependants of the late Nawab, he will, it is to be hoped, maintain the same distinction in respect of her stipend also. Should she be levelled down with the others, which God forbid, she will be put to great shame and disgrace. As it was necessary just to draw his attention to this point, she has ventured to lay her case before him. Otherwise she considers all her affairs safe in his hands. The Governor-General is the highest authority and she will submit to whatever decision he may arrive at regarding her stipend. Mānik Chand will make a further representation to him in her behalf on this subject. (O R 18; T R 13, pp. 38-40, no 8.)

*Apr. 28.* 887. From Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter, intimating that he has prepared a scheme for the protection of the Doab, and that if the Nawab will agree to give effect to it, he will recommend Mr Osborne to him for the execution of it. Says that by the blessing of God his territories are well governed. Besides the friendship that exists between him and the English is so close and intimate that their respective interests have become identical. Under the circumstances he is quite satisfied with the affairs of his countries and does not think it at all necessary to depute military forces to that quarter. Should the occasion for it arise in future or any other important event take place, he will inform the Governor-General of it without any reserve or formality. (O R 19; A R 4, p. 39.)

*Apr. 28.* 888. From Muhammād Eraj Khān. Is sorry that he has not heard from the Governor-General for a long time and hopes he will favour him with letters. Has already represented his case to him by means of letters as also through his *vakīl* who is now waiting on him. He may remember that he so kindly promised to consider his case. Is passing his days in great difficulty and anxiously awaits his orders. (O R 20; A R 4, p. 26.)

*Apr. 28.* 889. From Muhammād Eraj Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (O R 21.)

*Apr. 28.* 890. Intelligence from the Deccan. An engagement took place between the chiefs of Poona and Haidar Nāik. Nizām Ali Khān assisted the former with troops under Hari Pandit and Dhonsāji. Bāla Rāo, a friend of Haidar Nāik and a well-wisher of Raghūnāth Rāo, formed a conspiracy with Mānāji Bhangra, a companion of Hari Pandit, and with a Mughal colleague of Dhonsāji. The conspiracy being discovered the Mughal was killed but Mānāji escaped. Proposals of peace on behalf of Haidar Nāik are going on and his army is encamped on the banks of the Tungabhadra.

Peace negotiations have been opened by Raghūnāth Rāo with Sakharām and others of the ministerial party through the agency of Morābā, the son of Bābū Rāo Farnavis. Raghūnāth wants to be installed in full sovereignty at Poona. But a fair share in the administration will be allowed to the ministers, who must in turn engage themselves to support him loyally and to do nothing without first consulting

1778

him. They must also produce ten pious Brahmins to stand guarantee for their good faith. The ministers have no objection to Raghunāth's return to Poona but they want full discretionary powers in the various branches of administration. They are agreeable to leaving the finances entirely to his management but in respect of all executive measures they must be given a free hand. Of course they would regularly submit to him reports of their daily transactions. No final agreement has, however, been arrived at. Dated 22nd March. (O R 22.)

Apr. 28. 891. To Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Saiyid Sharfu'd-Din Ali Khan deceased was the *Bakhshī* of Bengal during the administration of Nawab Sarafraz Khan. In the time of Nawab Ja'far Ali Khan the deceased contracted friendly relations with the Governor-General. The son of the deceased, Mir Rahim'u'd-Din Ali Khan, has now approached the Governor-General for maintenance and support. Sends him to the Nawab and commends him to his favour. (C I 10, p. 68, no 120.)

Apr. 28. 892. To Raja Kalyān Singh. Permits him to add in his seal the title of *Intizāmu'l-Mulk Tahawwur Jang* (the administration of the Empire, brave in war) granted to him by the King. (C I 10, p. 69, no 121.)

Apr. 30. 893. From Raja Chait Singh. Has received through Benirām Pandit the Governor-General's letter announcing the departure of the Pandit to see his family and at the same time to pay a visit to the Raja and asking him to see that his requests are complied with and his needs are supplied to him. Says that he considers it his good fortune to execute the orders of the Governor-General. The Pandit came to his place, saw him and was provided with whatever he had asked for. Hopes the Governor-General will often favour him with similar orders, for he considers it a proud privilege to carry out his commands. (O R 23; A R 4, p. 24.)

Apr. 30. 894. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that he has a great reliance upon the Governor-General's friendship for he takes so much interest in him. It was he who came to the rescue of the Nawab when Governor Wynch began his frivolous disputes with him and Lord Pigot commenced to oppress him. But as fresh troubles made their appearance soon after he addressed him a letter on 24 January 1777, soliciting that such a treaty might be concluded with him as could give security to his power and protection to his rights. The Governor-General in answer thereto informed him on 15 April 1777 that he had addressed the Company on the subject, and that he was sure that they would send positive orders regarding it. Trusts that the Company have sent thier orders by this time. As he is being subjected to fresh difficulties which cannot be put a stop to until the treaty is concluded, he solicits the Governor-General to find out some means for expediting the execution of it, so that he may be thereby secured from the unjust interference of other people in his affairs. Although the Nawab is an independent prince, yet he is an ancient ally of the English and has great confidence in them on account of their fidelity. The amicable relations which commenced in the time of his grandfather were adopted by his descendants and now in his time they have received additional strength and firmness. Prays that the friendship existing between them

1778

may continue unimpaired from generation to generation. It is only the Governor-General to whom the Nawab opens the secrets of his heart and unreservedly communicates his feelings. He does this not because the Governor-General exercises supreme authority over all English affairs in Hindustan but it is a knowledge of his fine gentlemanly qualities which impels him to do so. Viewed from this point, it is easy to understand, how he values the friendship of the Governor-General and what importance he attaches to his opinion regarding his own affairs. His silence therefore occasions misgiving and renders the Nawab's position helpless. Has suffered so many reverses of fortune and encountered such difficulties that nothing in the world can now animate him with hope. His mind has become very much perplexed under the influence of fear and apprehension which were formerly unknown to him. He was expecting letters from the Governor-General but he has been disappointed. In his anxiety he sometimes wonders if his friends have forsaken him in the time of adversity or have his enemies succeeded in poisoning their minds against him. But these suppositions fall to the ground when he recalls to his mind the support he so recently received from him. Says he finds nothing as valuable as his friendship, and therefore esteems it so highly and sticks so firmly to it. In fact, he regards it as the mainstay of his life. While at Madras, the Governor-General assisted him in the regulation of his affairs. Expects still greater assistance now that he is once more beset with difficulties. Should he be so fortunate as to receive it he will remember the obligation to the end of his life and pass it on to his posterity to be cherished in their memories. Is convinced that when the Governor-General will go back to England he will influence his friends there in his (the Nawab's) behalf. The Nawab has on so many occasions received friendly assistance from the Governor-General that he owes his existence to his favour and looks up to him for the prosperity of his affairs in future. From the very beginning the Governor-General is his steadfast and sincere friend and his tongue is always eloquent and loud in his praises and his heart is grateful for his goodness. Is very anxious for not hearing from the Governor-General for such a long time. His letters give him great pleasure in time of his affliction and misery. He looks up to him for relief from his troubles and for the attainment of his wishes. In the midst of his enemies he cherishes the friendship of the Governor-General as carefully as a man surrounded by thieves watches a precious jewel. Is convinced that his friendship with him will not end by his death but shall be transmitted to posterity. Has written this letter in an embarrassed state of mind. (O R 24; T R 13, pp. 40-51, no 9.)

Apr. 30. 895. From the Nawab of Arcot. To the same effect as the foregoing. (O R 25.)

Apr. 30. 896. From Maharajji Mudhoja Bhonsla. Received the Governor-General's letter on 21 *Safar* (21 March) stating that he has been authentically informed that the French are carrying on intrigues at Poona with a view to destroying the friendship which has for some time subsisted between the English and Mahratta Government, that the French envoy at Poona has been in touch with the ministers and, has been receiving encouragement from them, that the Mahrattas have granted the port of





